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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1874 NO. 101.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Election Bill Severely Amended.

Governor Hartranft Sworn to the New Constitution

Reduction of the State Debt.

Brockway's Special Legislation Bill.

Adjournment Over Sunday.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution for the furnishing of Purdon's digest to Senators. Speaker Strang ruled the resolution out of order.

Mr. Davis read in place the regular bill providing for the purchase of digests. Referred to committee.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole to consider Mr. McClure's election bill with Mr. Warfel, of Lancaster, in the chair, when it appeared that nearly every Senator present had an amendment.

At 12 o'clock the Governor appeared before the bar of the Senate, desiring to be sworn, in accordance with the new order of things.

Mr. McClure withdrew his bill, Speaker Strang took the chair, Messrs. Wallace and White escorted the Governor to the front of the Clerk's desk, and, with the Book in his hand, he solmenly took the oath to support the new Constitution.

Immediately after Governor Hartranft retired, the Senate resumed consideration of Mr. McClure's bill. Several amendments will be printed and considered next week.

At 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Tuesday evening.

HOUSE.

The House spent the entire morning in the adoption of rules. Much discontent was manifest when it was discovered that the rules required them to sit on Saturday.

Mr. Brockway's bill regulating the publication of applications for local or special legislation is as follows:

SECTION 1. That no local or special bill shall be passed by the Legislature unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall be published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state specifically the title and objects of the bill, and shall be published in at least two daily or weekly newspapers of different politics, printed in the county or counties to be affected by such bill, at least thirty days prior to the introduction of such bill into the General Assembly, and be signed by the parties applying therefor.

Provided, That one publication shall be deemed sufficient where but one newspaper is published in the county or counties affected; and,

Provided, further, That wherever the subject matter of such bill affects more than one county, such publication shall be made in all the counties affected.

SEC. 2. The evidence of the publication aforesaid shall be by attaching a printed copy thereof to the bill, to be verified by the affidavit of the solicitor or publisher of due compliance with the preceding section.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners announce through Secretary of State Quay, that, in addition to the million and a half of the State debt reduced to the 1st of December, they have agreed to call in all certificates of the 5-10 State loans. The amount redeemed under this call will aggregate $750,000.

Speaker McCormick and most of the Allegheny members left for home on the afternoon trains, the House having adjourned till Wednesday.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1874.

The Senate and House of Representatives are now both fully organized, the routine business connected with which your telegraphic reporters have furnished you, leaving remarks and explanations for the old-fashioned correspondents, who, in these fast days, are beginning to be looked upon as "slow coaches."

The great matter of interest connected with the opening of the present session of the Legislature, and the topic which excited the most animated discussion, was, when and how the new Constitution would go into operation and be put into effect. The Democrats displayed a very noticeable anxiety to put themselves on record as the champions, *par excellence*, of the new instrument which is admitted by its framers to contain many bad provisions), and array the Republicans against it, but in this piece of flunkeyism they most signally failed. The pockets of many prominent minority Senators and Representatives were alleged to be filled with preambles and resolutions, several of which were offered, recognizing the new organic law, proclaiming their devotion to retrenchment and reform, with much more clap-trap stuff used by demagogues, when their party friends were found forced to remain out in the cold for any great length of time. These cheap annual exhibitions of political virtue are well understood here, and should be everywhere else. The idea of prating about the honesty and purity of the "good old Democratic party," when it is recollected that that is the same innocent organization which ran the State, when it owned the public works, including the old Portage and Columbia Railroads, is simply ridiculous. Well, compared with that kind of nonsense, eating lunch-house soup with a knitting-needle might be looked upon as wisdom.

A word more about the new Constitution, which was, this afternoon, proclaimed in force by Governor Hartranft and the subject will for the present be dismissed. The Republican Senators and Representatives, while believing, with most other sensible people, that there are many incongruities if not absurdities in the instrument, are firmly resolved, and fully intended from the first, to give it a fair, impartial trial—*to bring forward and support and pass all legislation* required to put it in operation, and to encourage everything in the least resembling factious opposition to its provisions. This course was dictated alike by good policy and sound sense. A contrary line of conduct on the part of the majority here, was hoped for and anticipated by the Democrats, hence their mortification and disappointment.

The Governor's annual message, read in the Senate and House to-day, was most attentively listened to, and pronounced by men of all shades of political opinion, as by far the ablest State paper which has emanated from the Executive Department for a long time. It is a brief, concise, straight-forward document, entirely devoid of the spread-eagleism, fustian and slobber usually found in such papers.

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Among the fortunate Pittsburghers who were not crowded off the House "share," it affords me great pleasure to mention that prince of good fellows, "Billy" Moore, of the Eighth ward. He is continued in the position of Chief Door-keeper, the onerous and responsible duties of which he so ably discharged last winter.

JOHN.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 8, 1874.

The Message of Governor Hartranft extorts praise from all those who were so short a time since his enemies. The Harrisburg *Patriot* and the Philadelphia *Press* praise him and indorse him, and no one would suppose from reading those papers to-day, that they were only a year ago engaged in traducing and abusing him without stint. In this respect, no one of our public men has been more fortunate than Governor Hartranft. He has lived down the calumnies that were heaped upon him, and the fact that he is now regarded with general favor, is an evidence not only of his own intrinsic worthiness, but of the wisdom of those who insisted, when the fight was made on him, that he should not be sacrificed to the clamors of those who were trying to lie him down.

McClure's election bill has come to grief already. The Democrats are reported as opposed to it, and the outcry from Philadelphia has been very vigorous against it. There is no probability, moreover, that it will be acted upon very promptly. The bill not coming up in the Senate to-day, but will probably be reached to-morrow, and discussed. It will then go over till next week.

The Senate Committee on Rules reported to-day, and their report was adopted. The rules are not much changed. Bills are to have a first reading when called up, and will then go on the order regularly. The second reading of a bill takes place in Committee of the Whole, and that will be the stage in which it will be tried on its merits. When it passes to the third reading the discussion upon it will be mainly over, and the final reading will simply be a constitutional formality. The Finance, Judiciary, Railroad, and Corporation Committees are increased to seven each, the Committee on Apportionment increased to nine, a new Committee on Municipal Affairs created, the Committees on Divorces, Claims, Roads and Bridges, and Estates and Escheats are abolished, and a new committee of fifteen, on Constitutional Reform, created. This committee is to be sub-divided into five sub-committees of three each, and the chairmen of these five sub-committees will constitute a revisory committee. All bills intended to carry the new Constitution into effect are to be referred this committee of fifteen, and will be by it referred to the proper sub-committee, to be reported back to the revisory committee of five, which will report it finally to the Senate.

Abundant provision is thus made for carrying the new Constitution into effect. The work at first, will be slow, but as soon as the committees get organized, the task of preparing the necessary legislation will go rapidly forward.

The programme of work for the session has already been indicated in the report of a committee appointed for that purpose by the caucus of the Republican members of the two Houses. This report has been adopted by the caucus, and it may, therefore, be regarded as a definite exposition of what will be done. It is as follows:

The committee report that they have carefully examined the new Constitution, to discover the duties imposed therein upon the present Legislature. It requires but a casual reading to find that there is a peremptory direction and immediate necessity for legislation upon the following subjects:

1. Prescribing the number, duties and compensation of officers and employees of the Legislature.

2. For supplying stationery, public printing, paper and fuel, binding and distributing the laws, journals and public documents, furnishing and preparing the legislative halls.

3. Apportioning the State into Senatorial and Representative districts.

4. Fixing the salary and mileage of members of the Legislature for special and regular sessions.

5. Fixing the salary of county officers in counties of more than 150,000 population.

6. Regulating the accounting by county, borough and township officers for public moneys.

7. Regulating the conduct of elections and the registration of voters.

8. For trials of the elections of presidential electors, members of the Legislature and other public officers.

9. Defining the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of Senators, Representatives, State, judicial and county officers.

10. Defining the offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature or public officers, and the punishment thereof, and prescribing the publishment.

11. Designating the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth.

12. Providing for Orphans' Courts in counties of more than 150,000 population.

13. For the incorporation and organization of telegraph companies.

14. For the organization of railroad companies, the construction of railroads, and enforcing the several provisions of the seventeenth article of the new Constitution, entitled "Railroads and Canals."

15. Fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Judges of the several judicial districts.

16. Designating the amount of the necessary reserve for current expenses of government and the manner of securing and keeping this reserve.

There are other subjects which should be provided for during the present session of the Legislature (if possible), which do not appropriate general provisions relating to them, some confusion and uncertainty may result to the business and interests of the people of the Commonwealth. Among these subjects are the following:

Regulating the changes of venue in criminal and civil cases.

The granting of divorces in cases not already provided for.

Additions to and modifications of the laws for the regulation of the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts.

For the incorporation of ferries, bridges, and such other corporations as are not already provided for.

For the location and changing of county seats.

For the organization and regulation of banks and banking.

Declaring what offices are incompatible.

Defining particularly the duties of the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Prescribing the manner of issuing the writ of quo warranto against officers, judicial and otherwise, whose jurisdiction does not extend over the whole State.

Regulating the terms of and the manner of election for city, ward, borough and township officers.

The House adopted, to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the House, the next Legislature, under the new Constitution, takes place in 1874. This seems to be the general opinion here, notwithstanding the differing judgment of several of our members, and, for this reason opinion goes, the question may be considered as settled. The only drawback to the conclusion is that Newlin and Buckalew both hold the same opinion, and that is provocative of doubt.

At this time last year we were suffering all the rigors of an Arctic winter. We are now enduring an unseasonable spell of spring weather. The thermometer ranges from 50 to 70 every day, and rain has fallen every day for a week. Sloshing round through mud and water, as we are compelled to do, on the afternoon trains, the House having adjourned till Wednesday.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1874.

The Senate and House of Representatives are now both fully organized, the routine business connected with which your telegraphic reporters have furnished you, leaving remarks and explanations for the old-fashioned correspondents, who, in these fast days, are beginning to be looked upon as "slow coaches."

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JOHN.

CRIMES.

Acquittal of a Deputy Marshal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, January 9, 1874.

The trial of Deputy Marshal McCann, for assaulting John Dyman with intent to kill, while arresting him, was concluded this afternoon, after a five days' session, resulting in the acquittal of McCann. This was an important case, as it will be a precedent as to the right of policemen to take violent measures in effecting arrests.

The Thompson-Davies Murder Trial.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—The Thompson-Davies murder trial at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, closed on Thursday. Judge Keller, in view of the excited state of public feeling, and fearing that serious trouble might ensue, declined to hear argument. Philip B. Thompson was held in $5,000 bonds to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, and his three sons were discharged.

Owner of Insecure Building Charged with Manslaughter.

PATERSON, N. J., January 9.—Alfred Speer, of Passaic, has given bail in ten thousand dollars to appear for trial in April next, on a charge of manslaughter. Speer was the owner of a building which fell in Passaic, December 4, killing two men.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, light to fresh southeasterly and southwesterly winds will prevail, with areas of rain in the interior during the day; the cloudiness will increase on the Middle East Atlantic coasts, followed by rain during the evening. For the South Atlantic States, generally cloudy weather, with light rain on the coast; the pressure and temperature changing but slightly. For the Gulf States, partly cloudy or clear weather, with southwesterly to northwesterly winds and lower temperature. Telegraphic reports have not been received from the Lower Lake region westward to the Missouri valley, and southward to the Gulf coast.

Ex-President Baez in Exile.

ST. THOMAS, January 4.—A French-man-of war arrived here this morning, bringing ex-President Baez, of San Domingo, as a passenger. When the Revolutionists appeared before San Domingo, Baez, seeing that resistence was useless, entered into a convention with General Gonzales, the supreme chief of the Revolutionists, stipulating that he should be allowed to leave peaceably, and that his friends should be permitted to remain in the country unmolested. This was agreed to, and the Revolutionists immediately entered the capital amid the acclamations of the people.

The Boston Postoffice.

BOSTON, January 9.—The Common Council has adopted a resolution that the United States government is bound, in honor, to extend the postoffice building to Congress street, in accordance with which arrangement the city has expended half a million on the street in that vicinity. A committee of Aldermen and the Mayor will go to Washington to attend to the interests of the city in the matter.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MR. KELLEY'S FINANCIAL MEASURE.

Its Probable Adoption in Committee.

Nomination of Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice.

Favorable Reception of the News in Congress.

The Appointment Not Incompatible with the Spanish Mission.

Chapter of Historical Precedents.

The Cheap Transportation Bill

West Virginia Election Cases.

Movement to Reduce the Army.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1874.

Kelley's Convertible Bond Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means have postponed the further consideration of Mr. Kelley's convertible bond bill, in order to obtain the views of leading financiers at the money centres of the east. Communications to that effect have been sent and responses are expected in time to resume the consideration of the bill next week. Mr. Kelley's bill will be the basis of the action of the committee, and from present appearances, it will be reported unmodified.

The Taxation Question.

The committee, on the question of taxation, have had several informal conversations entirely directed towards the best means of avoiding such undesirable legislation.

The Nomination of Caleb Cushing

to be Chief Justice, was received in the Senate to-day with as much satisfaction as that of Mr. Williams was with disapproval. In both Houses of Congress, in official circles and among the public generally the same feeling of approbation exists. There was evident anxiety on this subject, as the names of several persons were mentioned in connection with the office, and were entertained with more favor than that of Mr. Williams. The best evidence of approval is the fact that, in the Senate to-day, the name was referred to the Judiciary Committee, without going back immediately, asking its confirmation. It will probably be confirmed at the next Executive session. The nomination was made by the President entirely without the knowledge of Mr. Cushing. The first intimation that the gentleman had on the subject, was a telegram received about four o'clock this afternoon from a friend in New York, offering his congratulations.

Old Age No Disqualification.

Mr. Cushing is now seventy-three years of age, and some have alluded to this, under a misapprehension that there exists a superannuation law requiring retirement at 70. There is, however, a mistake. There is a law that, after having served ten years and passed the age of seventy, a judge may resign on a pension. Associate Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court, was the first and only example of this.

Chief Justice Can Hold Two Offices.

It is a singular historical fact that John Jay, while Chief Justice, was appointed Minister to England and transacted the duties of that mission, and when he returned resumed his judicial functions. When appointed Chief Justice, Mr. Jay was holding over as Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the Confederation. Oliver Ellsworth was in the same manner appointed Minister to France. John Marshall, while Secretary of State, was appointed Chief Justice and continued to act in that office. Mr. Cushing has not yet received his commission. He will resign after his confirmation as Chief Justice. Should the President, however, desire him to proceed to Spain and carry out the proposed negotiations with that government, it will be seen by the above precedents that he can be legally sent. There is no federal law which prohibits a person from holding two offices. The only law prohibits a person from receiving more than one salary.

Cheap Transportation.

The members of Congress who favor cheap transportation will hold a meeting to-morrow night. A committee will be appointed to prepare a bill embodying their views, to be recommended to the Committee on Railroads and Canals, in lieu of the bill now being considered. Some of the provisions meet with decided opposition. The bill was again considered in committee to-day. The fourth section has been amended to enlarge the powers of the commissioners proposed and to make their terms of office five years, instead of four.

West Virginia Election Case.

The Committee on the West Virginia Elections stand five to four. Two of the August elections, five are in favor of seating the persons elected in October, and four are opposed to the August elections and undecided whether to recognize either. The committee have addressed the Governor of West Virginia for further information.

Sinking of the Virginius.

A naval officer on board the Virginius says that the vessel was not scuttled, though every one on board knew that she was unseaworthy and would sink before reaching New York. The boats were kept in constant readiness to leave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1874.

CALEB CUSHING FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

The President has nominated Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

REGULATION OF RAILROAD COMMERCE.

The House Committee on Post Roads and Canals, this morning, further considered McCrary's bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the States, and favorably disposed of five of its fourteen sections. The fourth section, prescribing the powers of the Board of Nine Commissioners, was amended to amplify their powers and prescribe a longer term for holding office than four years.

H. B. SWOOPE RENOMINATED—OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Seth M. Barber to be Pension Agent at Cleveland; H. B. Swoope, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and George R. Peek, United States Attorney for Kansas.

THE PROPOSED ARMY REDUCTION.

The Secretary of War was again before the House Military Committee this morning, in further explanation of his views on the proposed reduction of the rank and file of the army. He agrees with Gen. Sherman and other high military authorities, in deeming any such reduction unwise and contrary to the interests of true economy.

LARGE REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is much encouraged by the receipts of his bureau. So far for this month they are $5,000,000, and the prospect is that they will soon be restored to what they were before the late panic.

RECEPTION OF CUSHING'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice, occasioned much surprise in all quarters to-day, and was a matter of astonishment to himself, as he had made arrangements to leave this country on the 24th inst. for Madrid. When General Babcock appeared at the main door of the Senate this afternoon, announcing a message from the President in writing, every eye was turned upon him, as it was generally believed that the packet he held in his hand, contained a nomination for Chief Justice. Senator Conkling, who was near the middle aisle, intercepted the messenger on his way to the clerk's desk, taking the list of nominations from him, hurriedly glanced over them, exclaiming in a tone loud enough to be heard in the galleries, "Chief Justice." At this a large number of Senators jumped from their seats and gathered about him, and in a moment the name of Caleb Cushing was audibly whispered from Senator to Senator on the floor. Senator Thurman remained in animated conversation with Senator Conkling for some time. Senators Sumner and Boutwell had their heads together, and the unusual hum of conversation on the floor indicated that the nomination caused quite a sensation. In view of the reports heretofore prevalent as to the nomination of Senator Morton for the Chief Justiceship, it is proper to say that he was neither consulted nor tendered the appointment.

RUMOR OF DURELL'S RESIGNATION.

It is stated by Louisianians here now, that Judge Durell, of that State, has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President.

The Patent Convention—Its Objects—Prospects of Success—Pittsburgh not yet Heard From—Questions Proposed for Discussion—A National Policy of Allegiance and Expatriation—The President's Letter to the Cabinet—The Questions—Reply of the Secretary of State—Expatriation a Natural Right—Views of the Rest of the Cabinet.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1874.

The wonderful development of the inventive genius of our people has been fostered by wise and liberal legislation. The operations of the Patent Office are as extensive as those of any bureau now under the government and involve the interests of thousands of inventors, and indirectly of manufacturers. The Patent Convention, called for the fifteenth of the present month, proposes to organize the varied interests thus brought together into an harmonious movement for the further advancement of patent legislation at home, and to cooperate in the establishment of international relations on the same subject. The correspondence received by the executive committee represents a favorable re-ponse from different parts of the country, and the success of the convention in point of numbers is assured. The committee have expressed some surprise that Pittsburgh, so high in manufacturing industries and the inventive skill of its citizens, has not shown a disposition to participate in the movement.

The question which will come up for discussion in the convention will be as to the desirability of taking the Patent Office out of the Department of the Interior and its establishment as an independent department the same as the Department of Agriculture, the bureau to represent the patent-holding and patent-using element in the population; whether it is expedient to alter the term for which patents are now granted; whether a shorter term should be set for the duration of a patent with such extensions up to a certain limit as may be equitable to the inventor and the public, whenever, without his own fault, the inventor has failed to receive adequate remuneration for the skill displayed and the importance of the invention; whether reference should be had in granting extensions to the fact that an invention may stand in the way of other improvements, in which some of its features are embodied, or shall absolute freedom be given the patentee to grant or refuse licenses; whether it is expedient to create a court of appeals from the decision of the office in certain cases, so that more perfect equity may obtain, or should less scope for appeal be allowed; whether the termination of an American patent should be made independent of the expiration of a previously granted foreign patent to the same person; whether the assignee of the entire interest in a patent should be allowed to reissue without the aid of the inventor, and whether the law should be so amended that in case a patent is reissued for a defect in one claim, the right to damages for infringement of another claim, not affected by the reissue, shall not be lost.

Mr. Thacher, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, who inaugurated the movement after his return from the International Convention at Vienna, may flatter himself that he has given it a very successful start. The first convention will doubtless give it permanency.

Last summer the President addressed a letter to the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, requiring his opinion, in writing, upon a series of questions relating to alleged abuses in naturlization. The President, in his letter, which was dated August 6, 1873, stated that the question submitted concerned "solely the relations between the government and persons who may claim its protection as citizens of the United States." The letter tended "to an inquiry whether rights of succession or of property may or may not be affected by any of the causes referred to." The object of these views, as the President said, was "to form a general plan of conduct for the Executive."

The questions in brief were, first, should the Executive refuse to give effect to an act of expatriation of a citizen by which he should renounce his citizenship and a voluntary residence in the United States, whenever he regarded otherwise than as an act of expatriating such citizen an acquisition of domicil shown or presumed by an acquisition of domicil in another country, with an avowed purpose not to return; [illegible] to exercise the regulations of itself bound to extend its protection and consequently exert its military and naval power for such purpose in favor of persons who have left its territory, and who reside abroad, without an apparent intent to return to them, and who do not contribute to their support; fifth, what should constitute evidence of the absence of such intent to return in such cases; sixth, when a naturalized citizen of the United States returns to his native country and resides there for a series of years, what shall be presumptive of return, shall he be deemed to have expatriated himself; seventh, are the children born abroad of a person who has been a citizen of the United States, but who has become a subject or citizen of another power, or who has expatriated himself, citizens of the United States, entitled to its protection; and, eighth, can a person who has formally renounced his allegiance to the United States and assumed the obligations of a citizen or subject of another power, become again a citizen of the United States in any other way than in the manner provided by general laws.

The Secretary of State in reply to the first states that the act of Congress of July 27, 1868, disposes of the contradictory opinions and decisions of officers of this government in regard to the question so far as citizens of the United States are concerned, by declaring "the right of expatriation to be a natural and inherent right of all people," and consequently is of the opinion that the Executive should by virtue of the same law and with the same comity accord to the subject of a foreign power, his situation is completely changed, and, the latter having finally passed out of the protection of the United States, while within the territory of the sovereign to whom he has sworn fealty, he agrees with Gen. Sherman and other high military authorities, in deeming any such reduction unwise and contrary to the interests of true economy.

LARGE REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is much encouraged by the receipts of his bureau. So far for this month they are $5,000,000, and the prospect is that they will soon be restored to what they were before the late panic.

RECEPTION OF CUSHING'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice, occasioned much surprise in all quarters to-day, and was a matter of astonishment to himself, as he had made arrangements to leave this country on the 24th inst. for Madrid. When General Babcock appeared at the main door of the Senate this afternoon, announcing a message from the President in writing, every eye was turned upon him, as it was generally believed that the packet he held in his hand, contained a nomination for Chief Justice. Senator Conkling, who was near the middle aisle, intercepted the messenger on his way to the clerk's desk, taking the list of nominations from him, hurriedly glanced over them, exclaiming in a tone loud enough to be heard in the galleries, "Chief Justice." At this a large number of Senators jumped from their seats and gathered about him, and in a moment the name of Caleb Cushing was audibly whispered from Senator to Senator on the floor. Senator Thurman remained in animated conversation with Senator Conkling for some time. Senators Sumner and Boutwell had their heads together, and the unusual hum of conversation on the floor indicated that the nomination caused quite a sensation. In view of the reports heretofore prevalent as to the nomination of Senator Morton for the Chief Justiceship, it is proper to say that he was neither consulted nor tendered the appointment.

RUMOR OF DURELL'S RESIGNATION.

It is stated by Louisianians here now, that Judge Durell, of that State, has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President.

The Patent Convention—Its Objects—Prospects of Success—Pittsburgh not yet Heard From—Questions Proposed for Discussion—A National Policy of Allegiance and Expatriation—The President's Letter to the Cabinet—The Questions—Reply of the Secretary of State—Expatriation a Natural Right—Views of the Rest of the Cabinet.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1874.

The wonderful development of the inventive genius of our people has been fostered by wise and liberal legislation. The operations of the Patent Office are as extensive as those of any bureau now under the government and involve the interests of thousands of inventors, and indirectly of manufactures. The Patent Convention, called for the fifteenth of the present month, proposes to organize

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,231,002.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The will of the late Seth Adams, of Boston, who left a large sum of money for the establishment of a Home for hypochondriacs, is being contested on the grounds of insanity.

The next convention of the Millers' National Association will be held in Chicago on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

There is no news yet of the steamer China, about twelve days overdue at San Francisco, from Hong Kong and Yokohamo.

The Supreme Court of Indiana, two judges dissenting, rendered an opinion declaring the ninth section of the Baxter temperance law unconstitutional. That section is that under which a person may be fined for intoxication and also be compelled to testify where he obtained his liquor.

The Trustees of the Washington National Monument Fund, at a meeting yesterday, appointed a committee to take charge of the interests of the Association before Congress, with a view to the immediate action on the House report of 1872, in which an appropriation of $200,000 to aid in the completion of the monument is recommended.

One of the practical effects of the present farmers' movement is very likely to be an overhauling of the system of granting and protecting patent rights.

The Great Meeting of the English Iron Masters and Their Men.

In the regular English letter of the *American Manufacturer*, for this week, which, by the way, are the best and most valuable to our ironmasters, as well as the latest in date of any journal in the country, we find the following:

The real representative meeting of ironmasters and ironworkers to adjust a scale of wages to operate during the first quarter of 1874, and at the same time to agree upon a self-adjusting means to arrive at a rate of workmen's remuneration when that time shall have passed, came off in Birmingham, yesterday, (December 19 h). The masters at their meeting in London sketched a series of resolutions in which they suggested that the wages in the first three months of next year should be 12s. 6d. for puddling, and that the remuneration of the mill workers should be in the same proportion. At the same time they wished that at the close of the quarter engagement wages should be regulated upon a system thereafter to be settled, but with a maximum of 12s. 6d. and a minimum of 8s. 6d. per ton for puddling, and that these rates should prevail for three years. The men at the conciliation meeting between them and their employers in Wolverhampton stipulated a maximum of 13s. and a minimum of 10s., which was not to remain in force longer than a twelvemonth; but they evidently had not much objection to the reduction of 2d. per ton which was involved in the 12s. 6d. as the terms for the first quarter. The meeting at Birmingham, yesterday, lasted from one to five o'clock, and there was much discussion on both sides. In the end it was resolved: "That the wages of the iron workers in Staffordshire and the North of England be regulated in the following manner: That from January 1st to April 4th, 1874, the price of puddling shall be 12s. 6d. a ton, and the mill rates in proportion; that Messrs. Parker, Williams, Hoden, Dale, Whitewell, Clapper, Attwood, Prow, Holden, Hunter, and the secretaries be appointed a committee to confer with the masters and self-adjusting system regulating wages after April 4th, 1874, with a maximum of 12s. 6d. and a minimum of 9s. 6d. a ton for puddling and mill rates in proportion."

Rev. Alex. Clark on Burdett Organs.

The following editorial is from the *Methodist Recorder*, and is from the pen of its editor, Rev. Alexander Clark:

The question is often asked, "What is the best organ for the Sunday School, or for private use?" We have given some attention to the subject ourselves, and while we could name several as about equally desirable, we find none that combine so much genuine and most satisfactory. Its tone as nearly resembles the human voice as that of any reed instrument ever heard. It is clear, round, rich and mellow in its effects. The Burdett organ is subjected to a rigid inspection before it leaves the factory, and the testimony of the writers on public aw: the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution makes [illegible] the jurisdiction of the United States and an element of citizenship of the United States. In answer to the letter from the Secretary of State the absence from the country of one's allegiance is not of itself evidence of abandonment of or intentional change of allegiance, but with reference to the policy or practice of the United States, regard must be had to the circumstances in each case, and the intention by treaty to avail the nations of Christendom as fast as they have reached that stage of progress which will admit of so liberal a construction of allegiance and expatriation. DEB. R. K.

Will of the Late Professor Agassiz.

BOSTON, January 9.—The will of Prof. Louis Agassiz, at the probate office in Cambridge, is as follows:

I give and bequeath to my son, Alexander E. R. Agassiz, such of my scientific books as he may select from my library, hoping that when he shall have no further use for them, he will add them to the rest of my library of seventy-five books which I hereby give to the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge.

Second—I give and devise all the rest of my estate now owned and hereafter acquired, unto my beloved wife, Elizabeth C. Agassiz, to hold to her, her heirs and assignees forever. I make no provision for either of my daughters, Ida and Pauline, not for any want of affection, but for the reason that my house in Cambridge, subject to mortgage, is the only remaining piece of property that I have to dispose of. I appoint my wife, aforesaid, to be the sole executrix of this my will, and I direct that she be exempted from giving surety or bond as such. Dated November 29th, 1869.

(Signed) L. AGASSIZ.

Though Mrs. Agassiz was exempted from giving bonds by the will, she has preferred to do so, and has recognized in $40,000.

Dead Body of an Easton Young Lady Found in New Jersey.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., January 9.—There has been considerable excitement here caused by the discovery of the body of a young lady on the shore of the Delaware river. The deceased was about eighteen years of age, and gives evidence of having been very beautiful when living. Some persons from Easton, Pa., recognized the deceased as the daughter of wealthy parents, who had offered a large reward for her recovery dead or alive. The body had no clothing, except a chemise and shoes and stockings.

Condition of Canal Navigation.

BUFFALO, January 9.—Two canal boats, laden with wheat, in tow of a tug, left this port this morning for Lockport. Canal navigation in this locality, at this season, is without precedent. The weather is still soft and there is no ice or snow. The lake, river and canal are clear.

THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

The ONLY House that Handles

The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags.
JAVA FLAVORED ROAST COFFEE.

TERMS:

Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 2½ cents per barrel Discount on Flour allowed, an one per cent on other Goods, if paid in ten days from date of delivery.

No Charge for Drayage.

Inducements offered to Cash Buyers.

*Advertisements on this page, under the several heads

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

"It is the glorification of ignorance for one to make light of that which one does not understand."—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

Wherein is contained the reason of the flippant and supercilious attacks on Republicanism which appear in that paper from day to day.

THE New York *World* commends the Message of Governor DIX, and thinks that "it attests the benefit of Governor DIX's long association with the Democratic party." Certainly—when considered in the light in which the veteran Governor unquestionably viewed it—that of a solemn warning, namely.

THE Louisville *Ledger* considers that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in delivering his late elaborate speech against the pending Civil Rights bill, was simply "casting pearls before swine." Possibly for the reason that a member of the proscribed race thereupon instantly turned and gave him so thorough a rending.

MORE Chicago journalistic enterprise. Thursday's *Tribune*, of that city, observes that "a dissolution of the Canadian Parliament is predicted," and indulges in a number of thoughtful cogitations as to what may happen "if it occurs"—the dissolution of that body having taken place upwards of a week before the *Tribune* philosopher began to speculate upon the matter as a possible event.

GEN. BUTLER'S speech on the Civil Rights question, delivered in the House a few days ago, is, we observe, quite warmly commended by the Republican press on account of its dignified eloquence and earnestness. This is right and proper. Now let General BUTLER remember that life is no mere creation of fine phrases. The words that are truly vital powers in the world are only those which, as a great philosopher says, "the tongue draws up from the heart."

THE message of Governor HARTRANFT, judging from the tone of our State exchanges, gives almost universal satisfaction; which, indeed, is not to be wondered at—seeing that it is a plain, frank, direct communication, cast in a practical business form, earnest in its evidences of sincere devotion to the best interests of the Commonwealth, large and comprehensive in its views, courageous in its suggestions, liberal and prescient in its spirit—fairly and fully abreast with the thought and progress of the age.

THE recent superb Civil Rights speech of Hon. THOMAS B. ELLIOTT, the black Congressman from South Carolina, in which he administered so terribly retributive a castigation to STEPHENS, HARRIS, and other insolent ex-rebel leaders who occupy seats in the United States House of Representatives, is already producing a good effect, by causing the Bourbon press—we beg the *Dispatch's* pardon—to spell the word negro with one "g" instead of two, as has heretofore been the general custom. Small beginnings have sometimes large endings. Who knows but that this notable orthographic improvement may, in course of time, be followed by a corresponding progress in the science of politics and the philosophy of morals?

PRETTY conclusive evidence that the commercial business of the country was, upon the whole, conducted on safe and conservative principles, is afforded by the fact that, while of the 600,000 mercantile firms which, in round numbers, there are in the United States and Canada, there are from 25,000 to 30,000 failures every year, yet the failures of 1873 did not exceed the latter number. Of course the panic had a severe effect upon mercantile business in the reduction of sales and profits, and it is also true that some of the mercantile failures were very heavy ones, while the aggregate amount of suspended paper was greater than in ordinary periods; but, with the hopeful prospects now visible in trade, it is believed that the ultimate loss by commercial paper will not greatly exceed the loss sustained in ordinary years.

ADVERTING to the lack of elevator capacity at New York, of which the journals of that city are now concertedly complaining, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"The already large facilities of Boston, which are shortly to be greatly increased, make this port the most dangerous rival of New York. Our gain in exports during the past three years has been greater than that of any other port, the value amounting in 1873 to an advance of more than sixty per cent. upon that for 1871."

The gains of Philadelphia within the same period, and particularly within the last year, have also been quite marked. This may be called the age of shortening the routes of commerce; wherein Philadelphia possesses some notable advantages over her energetic New England rival—not all of which are by any means yet improved to their full extent. The steady-going Quaker City should adopt, for a motto, the injunction of General GRANT to SHERIDAN in the hour when armed rebellion was reeling to its fall: "Push things!"

THE Philadelphia *North American* has an able and comprehensive article on the resources and future of our own State, in the course of which it remarks that about one-third of its enormous resources, which, if properly developed, would be ample to sustain the entire population lying west of our State line and north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers—are as yet unfolded. Upon this point it says:

"Our interests demand all the attention of our capitalists, and we should think it would richly repay them to build up Pennsylvania in this way, instead of burying more millions in the alkali deserts and barren rocks of the great wilderness."

A sound observation, and a needful one. Trans-Mississippi enterprise is laudable, in its place, but the resources which lie close at our own doors deserve to be developed and built up first. Where its quality is similar, obtain your water from the nearest spring, and save trudging. There is such a thing as Borrioboola-Ghaism in material not less than in moral enterprise. And it is alike, in the long run, unprofitable.

AMONG the fundamental beliefs of all civilized and Christian people is this: that the man who raises his finger to a woman, except in the way of kindness, is a disgrace to humanity and a libel upon his race. So, too, the sacredness of grief is of all sanctities held the most inviolable. Standing in front of the mysteries of Death and Sorrow, one would naturally suppose that the coarsest and most callous wretch who ever made mock of misery would be awed into restraint and silence. And yet, almost before the earth to which his body was consigned has covered the aged father of the wife of the President of the United States, the New York *Sun* takes occasion, through its Washington correspondent, to insult that lady in an utterly brutal and unprovoked manner.

We cannot characterize this wanton cruelty as it deserves; there are no words in the language hot enough to brand into the forehead of the coward who deals a blow in the face of a woman whilst she stands covering her face with her hands. Yet this is exactly what the correspondent of the *Sun* has done. In the name of our common humanity, covered with the solemn shadows of its own earthly doom, we cry shame, shame!

IT is gratifying to observe the effect which the popular and positive demand for retrenchment and economy in the matter of the public expenditures is having upon the Congress. Every scheme of assistance to doubtful projects, and every plan committing the government to an indefinite expense, must be throttled without hesitancy or mercy. There is one branch of the public service, however, with regard to which it is to be hoped a liberal policy may prevail—the United States Signal Service Bureau. Barely three years have elapsed since, by special act of Congress, appropriation was made to apply to the expense of meteorological observations upon the lakes and seaboard. The list of disasters on the great lakes for the three years preceding and the three following these observations is as follows: 1869, disasters recorded, 621; in 1867, 931; in 1868, 983; and in 1869, 1,002. Observations began to be taken and warnings given during this year. In 1870 the lake disasters recorded were 971; in 1871, 750; and in 1872, 314. It will therefore be seen that the system of cautionary signals adopted by the signal service has in three years reduced the number of disasters by storm more than two-thirds, to the unquestionable salvation of commercial property amounting to many millions of dollars. Indeed, the utilitarian value of this comparatively inexpensive branch of the public service can hardly be overestimated, and it ought on no account to be crippled in its operations for want of a sufficient appropriation.

CHIEF JUSTICE CUSHING.

It is quite needless to say that the nomination of Mr. Caleb CUSHING to the Chief Justiceship of the United States, announced in another column, will be favorably received by the Bar and the people. To some his somewhat advanced age may seem an objection, Mr. CUSHING being in his seventy-fourth year. But he is still in the full vigor of physical and mental health, and is probably still good for ten or fifteen years of judicial service. Unlike Mr. CHASE, when appointed Chief Justice, who found excessive labor necessary to recover or acquire the legal learning indispensable in the performance of his judicial functions, Mr. CUSHING's habits of study and prolonged practice in the Supreme Court enable him to enter upon his work fully equipped for its high requirements, and no extraordinary demands will be made upon his time and energies. Some of the best and most memorable judicial service the world has owed to men over eighty. Such facts may be called to mind in justification of Mr. CUSHING's appointment, and one may still regret that the President has not seen fit to nominate some one of the several lawyers equally eminent in their profession and somewhat less advanced in age, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the great office.

It is perhaps just as well that Mr. CUSHING does not go to Spain. The CASTELAR government having been overthrown, there is not much reason to anticipate that even Mr. CUSHING could render very important service either to his own country or to Spain, under the conditions likely to prevail there for a considerable time to come. Indeed, it has been known all along that Mr. CUSHING counted upon the maintenance of the CASTELAR rule when he agreed to accept the Spanish mission.

EXPOSITION OF 1876.

Attached as an appendix to the Governor's Message is the "Report of the Commissioners of Pennsylvania to the Vienna Exposition," a document well worth reading and which doubtless has been or will be read by all citizens who take a real, unaffected interest in the progress of their State and nation. It is clearly and forcibly written, and, though it may contain nothing particularly novel to those who have read the multitudinous letters and reports of other visitors to the great Vienna Fair, the report of Messrs. GRAHAM, RUTAN and DAVIS, the representatives of our own Commonwealth, bring the subject home to us with peculiar emphasis in connection with our prospective Philadelphia Exposition of 1876.

When we say that such an Exposition is a vast undertaking, the truth of the assertion seems to everyone so manifest as possibly to excite a smile or a shrug at the trite triviality of the remark. And yet there is good reason to suspect that relatively few of us comprehend or have any adequate conception of the magnitude of the enterprise, or of the enormous labor and wide intelligence which must be industriously and energetically applied, if the project is not destined to prove a *fiasco* more or less discreditable and mortifying to the American people. Not only to Americans, but to Europeans not especially interested and inquisitive beforehand in the getting up of the first World's Fair in London, the first feeling on entering the "wide hall with earth's invention stored," was one of overpowering amazement. As they rambled on, surveying the spectacle, they gazed with ever-increasing admiration at

> "The long laborious miles
> Of palace, and the giant aisles
> Rich in model and design;
> Harvest-tool and husbandry,
> Loom and wheel and engin'ry,
> Secrets of the sullen mine,
> Steel and gold and corn and wine,
> Sunny tokens of the Line,
> Polar marvels, and a feast
> Of wonder out of West and East,
> And shapes and hues of Art divine!
> All of beauty, all of use,
> That one fair planet can produce,
> Brought from under every star,
> Blown from over every main,
> And mix'd, as life is mix'd with pain,
> The works of peace with works of war."

The next great display of the same kind, the Paris Exposition was on all hands admitted to have greatly surpassed the one at London in the variety and interest of its objects and materials as well as in the perfection of its management. And the Exposition last year in Vienna is, with equal unanimity, conceded to have outstripped all its predecessors. It may be that Europeans in general will not expect the American Fair of 1876 to surpass or even equal those which have gone before. It may be that they will, at least many of them, anticipate an American failure. At any rate it is certain that, unless our Exposition shall be something very fine, sustaining a comparison not contemptible with that of Vienna or that of Paris, we shall fall far short of making the impression which we should desire and are fully able to make. Though as already intimated, many foreigners may expect little from us, there are undoubtedly many who will look for much, who will expect us to improve, in some respects, upon our trans-Atlantic models, and to produce an Exhibition which may even deserve to rank above them. They well know that in the European Expositions, we have never done ourselves justice; that, in no department except perhaps that of invention, have we made such a display as was within easy reach of our resources. And Americans need not doubt that, if their rulers and the people generally take a becoming and worthy interest in the enterprise, the strictly home department of the Exposition will be at once amazing and gratifying, both to our visitors and to ourselves. To both, but especially to the former, a distinct and notable factor in the interest of the occasion, will of course be the comparison suggested and presented between the youth of the nation and the rapid growth implied in the exhibit of arts and industry.

It is, we fancy, a mistake into which some have fallen to believe that foreigners will be, to a great extent, disinclined to aid our Fair with contributions. On the contrary, there is good prospect of general and vigorous participation in it. Possibly certain classes, government officials even, might be disposed to discourage participation in what may be represented as a great republican or democratic festival; but little is to be feared from such deterrent influence, even if exerted. The time has gone by, on both sides of the sea, when such petty obstructionists could accomplish much. In Europe, the chief points of inquiry and concern on the part of governments and single persons in reference to the Philadelphia Exhibition, will relate, we suppose, to the character and spirit of its management. Will the articles sent be as sacredly guarded as they would be in London or Vienna? Will jobbery, trickery, and all forms of knavery be excluded from the great competition, and will the awards for merit be distributed under the rule of honor, intelligence, principle and impartiality? These questions satisfactorily answered, foreigners will eagerly embrace an opportunity so favorable to extend the range of their hopes of profit and fame.

At present, the great danger is that in the absence of absolute unity of thought and action resulting from our popular system, the work of preparation may not be carried on with the requisite energy and rapidity. There has been perilous delay already. Agents ordinarily act in the spirit of their constituents, and it is, therefore, to be feared that the hindrances and discouragement caused by the ignorance of some, the stupidity of others, the indifference of others, the demagoguery of others, the envy and jealousy of others, may seriously interfere with the progress and completion of the arrangements extensive and expensive, without which failure is inevitable. Though the thing has gone so far that recession is impossible without dishonor, it is mortifying to hear people cavilling at the appropriation of money for such a purpose, or suggesting the necessity of making it cost as little as possible. Literally taken, the suggestion is wise and good, but meant as it generally is meant by those who make it, it would be beyond hazard fatal to the success of the enterprise. Equally out of place is the remark, sometimes heard that there is still time enough, etc. It shows absolute ignorance of what is to be yet done. As our State Commissioners say, Austria began to prepare for its Exposition immediately after the close of the one at Paris, and yet was not ready in time. Others again even at this late day keep asking the question *cui bono?* for what and to whom will it be a good? questions which we have no time now to answer, but which we doubt not will be answered by manifest facts to the satisfaction of every man of sense who shall live to remember the Centenary of 1876. Like the event which that year commemorates, the Exposition will help to bring on the day when

> Each man finds his own in all men's good,
> And all men work in noble brotherhood.

WHAT wonderfully prophetic souls those Chicago newspapers do possess! Last Tuesday one of them confidently predicted that CHARLES H. BELL would be the Republican, and SAMUEL N. BELL, the Democratic, candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. The three observations is as follows: 1869, disasters next day LUTHER MCCUTCHINS received the Republican nomination, and, the day after, JAMES A. WESTON was nominated by the Democracy.

The Financial Problem.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Congress has now under consideration the question of retiring our present currency, and issuing $800,000,000 entirely by the government, to exchange on demand for 3-65 bonds, and *vice versa* as often as desired. The effect of this will undoubtedly be, that all depositors will demand the bonds, leave them with the bank, and check for currency again when wanted for business transactions, receiving 3-65 for the deposit. The Treasury Department will demand a statement of all such transactions, and will be exercised to know whether the bonds were on hand, or if the bank paid the interest and used the money in its business. This is all a very complicated, circuitous and unequal way of doing what should be done much more directly. For there is a principle of equity inderlying this issue of paper money, without redemption on demand in gold, that is lost sight of, in most of our financial schemes. What right has any middle party to come between the government and the people, and receive interest from the government on its bonds, and issue paper based thereon, and get interest for it also, while the holder or real owner, *pro tempore*, gets but one income. Now, we, the people, claim that we should get the interest as compensation for holding the paper of the government that is not due and payable on demand, in gold, for the time we hold it, and not the banks. This can be done by circulating the bond itself, and making the accrued and unpaid interest, from one-half yearly payment to another, a legal tender along with the principal. And this principle of compensation for credit is just what is recognized in all business between individuals, who, in their commerce, stipulate for a just or customary period of credit, and when the debt matures, either pay it or give a note with interest. And we respectfully but earnestly maintain that, though such is not the usage, yet neither government nor banks can equitably do what an individual cannot in this respect, and should pay interest on its paper to the holder, more especially when we are oblized to take it as legal tender. And let us have just as much of it as we are able to pay the government for, and there is no danger of inflation; for, if a note in my hands, without running the risk of lending it to my neighbor, yields me say one cent per day on one hundred dollars, it will not circulate rapidly, but I will incline to hold it instead of lending it to a savings bank on call, who will reloan it to a ring, and I may call until I am hoarse and they will not answer. The borrower will pay such additional rate of interest as will pay the lender for the increased risk, whereby the capitalist or banker will get his profit; but this enhancement in the bond will limit undue expansion. This is virtually funding the floating debt, and producing resumption of specie payment, and in the best way by which it can be effected. We have then a currency as good, valuable than gold, for it pays to hold it. It is not, as is said of our present currency, of bits of paper, redeemable in other bits of paper, but of promises to pay at specified times, with interest to the holder, which obligations, made by 40,000,000 of freemen, are certain to be paid in gold at maturity. Our total interest account will be diminished, our debt will stay at home, and also our gold. And with a proportion of five dollars of paper to one of gold, when can we pay without funding, and how can we contract our paper when we are now crippled for want of currency? Let us have interest-bearing currency or let the bonds circulate. M.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There are 2,900 idiots in Illinois without including the Chicago *Times's* staff.

It really begins to look as if we might have an ice famine next summer unless we resort to artificial measures to obtain it.

A good notion of the granges of Iowa is that which binds the members to settle their disputes by arbitration. It is said to reduce the lawyers almost to starvation in some quarters.

They make more carpets in Philadelphia than are made in all England, and they are of all grades from the finest to the coarsest.

Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Texas, has put himself clear on the back-pay record. He voted for the increase because it was bringing increased grist to Flanagan's mill, and his only regret at the time was that it did not bring more.

The aggregate amount of the late sales of pews at Plymouth Church was $59,430, against $59,306 50 last year, making an increase of $123 50. Mr. Beecher has, therefore, been vindicated under the hammer.

The Hudson river is again open for the third time this winter.

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August of the present year.

Flanagan the Texas back-payster, says he considered Oakes Ames a good man, "one of the best he ever knew." This will not be taken as a very valuable certificate of character for the rest of his acquaintances, however.

Our exports of American timber, in various forms, to England last year amounted to nearly $15,000,000, and that country only receives a portion of our lumber shipments.

Resolutions have been introduced in both Houses of the California Legislature requesting Congress to put a stop to Chinese immigration.

It costs two thousand dollars to bury a Congressman at Washington. Just now, however, the country would make a good speculation by getting several of them decently interred at that figure.

If New York keeps on as she is now doing, steadily increasing her expenses and cost of maintenance, it must in time become the dearest city in the world to live in.

The abundance and cheapness of petroleum, and its gradual utilization for lubricating and manufacturing purposes, have very seriously affected the whaling interest, and one by one the old whale ships are being transferred to the merchant marine.

The Ashantees pay as they go, and use gold dust. Hence the phrase to come down with your dust is not slang. It is their only legal tender.

The late universal fog has been the greatest marvel of its kind since the famous dry fog of 1783—the latter, which covered all Europe for nearly two months, was dry as smoke, and of a deep blue color.

It seems to fall to America to write history for Spain. Prof. Henry Coppee will expand his *Penn Monthly* papers on the Moorish conquest of Spain into a thorough historical work upon the subject.

Here is a new device. The Connecticut temperance organizations buy up bad bills against rumsellers, and then attach the alcoholic stock-in-trade.

It is believed by many that the repeal of the bankrupt law, which is now quite improbable, would cause a new panic.

Boston follows Baltimore in deciding that no Misses under the age of fifteen years shall hereafter be admitted to the high school. Heretofore the rule has been to admit pupils possessing the necessary scholarship, without regard to age; and thus precocious girls have been stimulated to over study, injurious both to their physical and mental health.

The New York *Express* sensibly observes, in reference to Governor Kemper's proposition that the United States assume the debt of Virginia, that if done for Virginia it would have to be done for others, and that $500,000,000 would not pay the shot.

An extension of the patent for the manufacture of shoes has been refused by the Commissioner of Patents.

An English architect is satisfied that he can build what has hardly ever been built—a perfectly fire-proof structure. He proposes to use cement concrete, with iron and steel and metal wire, in such combinations as to resist the most glowing furnace heat. Sixty houses have already been built in England upon this plan, with, it is said, the most satisfactory results.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Post*, of Thursday, says: "Vice President Wilson was in the city yesterday, looking in better health than we have seen him since his first severe illness, in May. If he will abstain from mental labor for a few months his recovery seems assured. But he is naturally of so active a temperament it is hard for him to obey his physician."

Caleb Cushing is in harmony with the age. He is 74.

Congressman Elliott, who has leaped into such enviable prominence by his recent speech, is a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Boston, August 11, 1842. He received his primary education at a private school, but in 1855 he entered the High Holborn Academy in London, England. In 1855 he entered Eaton College, England, and graduated in 1859. He is a lawyer by profession. He emigrated to South Carolina in 1866, and in 1870 was elected to Congress from the Third district of that State, and was re-elected at the last election. He is a pure African.

Susan B. Anthony is about to take the stump in favor of woman suffrage, and that she will make her first appearance on the 24th inst., in Connecticut—with whose early settlement her own history is so closely knit.

The Grand Duke Alexis, who is just twenty-four, has got to travel again in the spring, all for the love of sweet Mademoiselle Shirkooska, whose wedded husband he is, and who has just presented him with a son, unfortunately *not* an heir. Poor young man! His stern "parient" demands that he shall divorce the object, but he clings to her right manfully. But really, it is a little absurd for the Czar to put on such airs. Didn't Peter the Great marry a common army drudge, and make her Empress Catherine? Let the boy have his sweetheart, if he will, and make her Countess of Shirkoshaski, if it is necessary.

Fame is a fine thing. For example, we are told, in a Washington letter, that Thomas *Hinckley* negotiated the treaty made between Spain and the United States in 1795—meaning Thomas *Pinckney*, who was a great man in his day, and who came within six votes of being elected to the Presidency, in the year 1800.

The City Council of Baltimore has passed a resolution for the erection of a monument to the memory of Johns Hopkins, the rich merchant and philanthropist, who died in that city recently.

Captain Burton, the African explorer, has discovered some curious edifices at Castillieri, in Istria. He speaks of them as "the most ancient that he has yet seen." The foundations seem to be more ancient than the "Cyclopean" structures at Mycenæ.

General McCutchins, whom the Republicans have nominated for Governor of New Hampshire, is unquestionably a farmers' candidate. He digs his own potatoes, hoes his own corn, and milks his own cows, and has, by strict attention to business, secured a property worth several thousand dollars.

"Little All Right," the wonderful Japanese acrobat, who used to delight American audiences when but six or seven years old, is now a very bright and industrious student in one of the grammar schools of New York city. He intends to return home when he gets his education, and engage in business. His name, "Little All Right," was given him on the occasion of a fall from the top of a twenty-foot pole upon the stage of a theater, from which he picked himself up and shouted, "All right," much to the delight of the audience.

DEAD.

BY RICHARD REALF.

This sweet child which hath climbed upon my knee,
This amber-haired, four-summered little maid,
With her unconscious beauty troubleth me—
With her low prattle maketh me afraid.
Darling! when you cling and nestle so,
You hurt me, though you do not see me cry,
Nor hear the weariness with which I sigh
For the dear babe who died so long ago.
I tremble at the touch of your caress:
We are not worthy of your holy faith—
We who, with crooked knives of worldliness,
Do put our young child-heartedness to death—
Beside whose grave I pace forevermore,
Like Desolation on a shipwrecked shore.

There is no little child within me, now,
To sing tack to the daisies, to leap up
When June winds kiss me, when an apple-bough
Laughs into blossom, or a buttercup
Spills the May sunshine, or a violet
Kisses the April dew: Alas, alas!
The meaning of the cowslips in the grass
I have forgotten—and if my cheeks are wet,
It is not with the bitterness of the child,
But with the bitter sorrow of sore years.
O moaning life, with Life irreconciled;
O backward-looking thought, O pain, O tears,
For us there is not any sliver sound
Of rythmic wonders springing from the ground.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The revival at Beaver Falls Methodist Church, Rev. G. G. Westfall, pastor, resulted in the addition of forty persons to the church.

A meeting of some interest is going on in Bingham street Methodist Episcopal Church, North Side, Rev. L. Maguire, pastor.

Dr. Prestley has ceased to hold services in Library Hall for the present, at least.

Rev. T. C. Billheimer, pastor elect of Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, is about to enter upon his work.

The First Methodist Church, Allegheny city, is engaged in a series of meetings from which great good is expected by the people and by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Simpson.

Thus far the week of prayer has been a blessing to Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Cranage, the pastor, is laboring to build up the cause in this charge.

The Third Methodist Church, Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor, is holding a meeting of interest to the church and community.

We learn that Rev. Joshua Monroe died, in great peace, on Monday evening last.

Dr. O. H. Tiffany celebrated his silver wed. ding December 26th. President Grant was present.

Bishop Haven lectured on "Mexico" to a large and deeply interested audience in Cincinnati, on Friday evening week.

A public reception was given to Bishop Foster in Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati, Friday evening, January 23d.

There is talk of electing an Old Catholic Bishop in Switzerland as they have done in Germany.

A decree has been published in Prussia requiring Bishops to swear allegiance to the State.

Rev. S. W. Horner, formerly of Pittsburgh Conference, has been seriously ill at Oceola, Wis. He is now slowly recovering.

The Congressman-at-Large from South Carolina, Richard H. Cain, was fourteen years ago, pastor of an African Methodist Church in Muscatine, Iowa.

At Thompson Chapel, Steubenville, there is a glorious revival going on. Over fifty have professed faith in Christ and still the work goes on with increasing interest.

The *Christian Union* says that "a little less machinery in the shape of boards and societies might not hinder the benevolent work of the churches, while it would certainly decrease the expenses."

On Sabbath, December 28th, a very neat and commodious Methodist Church was dedicated at a point convenient to the village of Hollidaysburg's Cove and Edgington station, in West Virginia, by Rev. H. L. Chapman, of Steubenville, Ohio.

The Alice street Primitive Methodist Church, Toronto, Canada, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss is estimated at $21,000.

Rev. William Taylor proposes to build a central preaching place at Bow Bazaar, Calcutta. A plot of land has been rented for $50 per year, on which a house, 36 by 48 feet, costing $500, is to be built.

The Presbyterians of New York have determined to supervise their own Sunday School mission work, instead of continuing their affiliatiation longer with the New York Sunday School Union.

In Smithfield charge, Muskingum Conference, Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor, there has been a fine revival influence. Quite a number have been added to the church.

Rev. Mr. Plannett, pastor Baptist Church, Sharpsburg, is an earnest minister, and is meeting with success in his congregation.

Rev. Daniel Schindler, who, some years since, edited the "*Christian Radical*," is now one of the professors in Adrian College, and is highly esteemed as a teacher.

Ministers of all the churches are coming nearer together every year. Occasionally a minister of one idea may be found, but this is the exception and not the rule. Bigots must soon get out of the way, or public opinion will remove them. We can be one in effort and sympathy, if not in church relation.

The Evangelical Alliance of Pittsburgh, is doing a good work. In this association all the leading ministers of these cities may be found working in harmony with each other.

The week of prayers is being observed by nearly all the churches in this community. It is hoped a religious awakening will fall on, and that the influences will be followed up by a glorious revival of religion in all churches.

The *Advance* thinks that there is no city in the Union where religious institutions for all classes are more readily patronized than in Chicago. Since the fire, every church burned has either been rebuilt, enlarged or beautified, or is in the process. Chicago is the hotbed of thrifty Mission Sunday schools.

Bishop Kerfoot will administer the rite of confirmation at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Twenty-sixth ward, next Sunday morning. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

Madison avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, Rev. Dr. Adams pastor, observed this year, as it has for several years, the Methodist custom of holding a watch meeting on the last night of the year.

Another party of Mormon converts from England, last summer, returning to their homes from Utah, declare they were grossly deceived by Mormon missionaries.

A "Holiness Convention" was held at Jacksonville, Ill., from December 21st to the 25th. About forty persons were present from a distance. Dr. Peter Akers and other resident ministers assisted.

The Lay College of Dr. Talmadge, has an attendance on the lectures of its professors of 120 to 130 persons. There is also an increasing religious interest in the Sabbath school of the Tabernacle Church.

The New Haven *Journal* says that the "Rev. Mrs. Hanaford has accepted the call made to her to become pastor of the Universalist Church in Jersey City. She remains here with her old charge until April next. She has been a pastor in this city now for about three years past, and many will part with her with regret."

A unique service was held at Islington, England, recently, during the annual cattle show in the place, under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. So many shepherds and herdsmen being present, the society engaged the Agricultural Hall, and had a sermon preached there on the one point of showing kindness to the brute creation, to which eight hundred persons listened.

Bishop Ames was present at the recent dedication of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at Baltimore, made a brief address and gave one hundred dollars. The Bishop said he lived near the church and had watched its erection with interest, and it had materially added to the value of his property, and he would subscribe the amount named.

The congregation at Washington, Pa., have been showing their appreciation of their pastor and faith fully in a substantial way. On New Year's eve they were presented with an elegant and costly silver tea service, of beautiful design and finish. Also a china tea set of the best in the market.

Bishop Simpson participated at the reopening exercises of the Foundry Church, Washington City, Sunday, December 21st, and the following Sabbath he dedicated a new church at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Recent intelligence states that he left immediately for New Orleans to take the steamer of January 3d, for Mexico.

A new society of Free Religionists has been established in Dubuque. This is their platform: We define religion to be a code of moral government, based on individual convictions of duty, prompting man to seek his greatest happiness in the practice of the highest virtue. That as each person is responsible for his own actions, so each should be absolutely free to choose his own religion, guided only by those mental faculties which guide him in the other affairs of life. That in matters of religious opinions reason is the final arbiter and the only legitimate authority.

Sunday school begging for every conceivable purpose, finds a set-back in this remark of a common-sense Christian, told by the *Christian Union*: "It almost seems to be a fashion among Sunday school men generally, whenever pressed for a personal contribution to any object, to respond, 'No, I can't give, myself, but I'll tell you what I can do—I think I can get you something from our Sunday school.'" The editor adds: "We were reminded again of Artemus Ward's patriotism in determining that the country should be saved, even though every one of his first wife's relatives were sacrificed."

The latest word from Dr. Vernon is dated November 14. He says: "We are all in fine health and spirits, and are ever hoping and expecting better things in our work. We had a pleasant call the other day from Luke Wiseman, D.D., of the English Methodist Mission Office, who is now inspecting the stations of their mission in Italy."

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Man Chopped Up by His Step-Son.

A most horrible murder occurred at Steamburg, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Saturday night, a man named Omans being killed by his step-son. Omans had taken his wife and daughter to a dance in that place, after which he returned to his house, followed by his son-in-law. Here Omans was met by the boy, a lad of fourteen, who asked to be allowed to go to the dance. Permission was not granted, when the boy insisted, and blows were interchanged. The son-in-law then left the house and soon returned with the family. Omans was found in the yard, his head nearly severed from his body and covered with wounds. Near him lay the boy unconscious, apparently in a swoon. When the boy regained his senses he stated that he had killed his step-father. He said that Omans pounded him and then threw him out of the door. He (the boy) had then caught up an ax standing near, knocked Omans down and struck him several times with it. He then went into the house, but thinking his step-father had not been sufficiently punished, came back and cut his head off. Both parties were under the influence of liquor at the time. The boy was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Living Telegrapher.

Symptoms are the silent characters through which the diseased body telegraphs its condition. But they are not always read aright, and the medicines administered sometimes aggravate instead of relieving the complaint. Conspicuous among the instances of malpractice which are of daily occurrence, is the habit of dosing dyspeptic and constipated invalids with powerful cathartics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which are skilfully blended the vegetable elements best adapted to the invigoration of the stomach, and removal, without violence, of regular discharges from the bowels, should be taken twice or thrice a day as a remedy for indigestion of every type, and for costiveness, whether chronic or casual. No other medicine will be required, and the cure will be rapid and painless. No medicine as yet discovered or compounded, equals Hostetter's Bitters as a specific for all affections of the liver, as well as for diseases of the stomach, the bowels and the nerves.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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SIXTH IMPORTATION DIRECT OF

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED

English Pickles.

We are now receiving in "Bond" our sixth importation direct, embracing over 1,200 dozen of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, CATSUPS, &c., and which we offer in original packages at about Eastern Prices.

CHOW CHOW, pints and quarts,
ASSORTED PICKLES, pints and quarts,
GERKINS, pints and quarts,
PICCALILLI, pints and quarts,
CAULIFLOWER, pints and quarts,
MIXED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
10 cases, 50 doz., PRINCE OF WALES SALAD,
SAUCE, in pints and half-pints.
25 cases C. & B.'s ANCHOVY PASTE.
25 cases C. & B.'s MUSHROOM CATSUP.
25 cases C. & B.'s WALNUT CATSUP.
25 cases Lebreton & Bree's pint tin FRENCH MUSHROOMS.
15 cases Phillippe & Banaud's FRENCH PEAS.
2 casks, 30 gross, 6 oz., FRENCH GELATINE.

WE ALSO CALL DEALERS' ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF

Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Jellies, Sardines, &c.,

In which we make a SPECIALTY, and are offered at the Very Lowest Market Price. All Goods Guaranteed equal in quality to any in the market.

Raisins.

500 boxes New Crop Layer Raisins.
300 boxes New Crop Valencia Raisins.
150 boxes New Crop London and Dehesia Raisins.
140 boxes New Crop Losse Muscatel Raisins,
100 mats New Crop Seedless Raisins.
50 boxes New Crop Sultana Raisins.
50 casks New Crop CURRANTS.
5 casks New Crop TURKEY PRUNES
20 casks, 100 boxes, CITRON, ORANGE and LEMON PEEL.
15 cases Prime New DRUM FIGS.
10 cases Prime New LAYER FIGS.
100 kegs MALAGA GRAPES.

IMPORTERS DIRECT OF

Colman's London Mustard,

In ¼, ½, 1, 4, 6 and 10 lbs. tin.

500 cases 1 and 2 lb. COVE OYSTERS.
300 cases 1 and 2 lb. FRESH LOBSTERS.
50 cases 1-4 SARDINES.
25 cases 1-2 SARDINES.
100 cases AMERICAN SARDINES.
100 cases SPICED SALMON.
500 cases pint, quart, 1-2 and 1 gal. PICKLES.
500 cases ASSORTED JELLY.
200 cases FRENCH MUSTARD.
500 cases pint and quart CATSUP.

We respectfully solicit Dealers to examine our Large Stocks, feeling satisfied we can offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS as to prices.

AGENTS FOR

Anderson's Celebrated Mince Meat,
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Davis & Miller's Celebrated Extract Flavoring,
Pearce's Philadelphia Crackers, in tin cans,
Imperial Scotch Oat Meal, packed in 1 lb. packages, saleable style.

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JOBBERS IN

Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Sardines and Fancy Groceries,

126, 128 and 130 Wood Street

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18, 20 and 22 Virgin Alley.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

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MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

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Merchant Tailor,

No. 16 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Has just received a large and well selected Stock of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,

Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department to be under the charge of Mr. O. A. MUHLARDING, who has been connected with this house for many years.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

UNTIL

February 1st,

In order to REDUCE STOCK preparatory to taking the

ANNUAL INVENTORY,

And in order to make room for

SPRING GOODS,

The ENTIRE STOCK on hand, embracing

Choice Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Cloths, Cassimeres
Jeans, &c, &c.,

HAS BEEN REDUCED, AND FROM NOW

UNTIL FEBRU

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 9, 1874.

We hear from the merchants a complaint that the banks are not discounting as freely as they should; that while professing to have abundance of money they are very chary of granting discounts. Many forget that the credit and character of the borrower enter largely into the consideration of the rate charged for loans. It is not always the price of money that is measured by the rate charged, but as often the character of the borrower. Hence, the quotations published are not always a criterion of the condition of the money market, but rather of the estimate in which the lender holds the borrower.

Here, where there is a very large number of banks, and banking capital is proportionately large, the rates for money as quoted are not governed by the discounts of the regular banking institutions as they carry their regular line during the year with small variations in figures. In New York, where bank capital is more abundant than at any other place in this country, rates at times run higher than is ever experienced in the West.

The West cries out for more currency as a relief from high money, not realizing that an increase of currency affords little relief to the borrower who has no established credit and no security to give in pledge; the only sure result of an increase of currency is an advance in prices, and just is naturally an advance in the rate of interest.

—In the stock market there is a buoyant feeling and a general advance in prices. The underlying reasons for the general advancing disposition of the market may be found in the freedom of the currency movement, and the belief in governmental inflation. Pacific Mail was, for instance, a leader in the race, and rose two points to 44, finding support in the general belief that its full resources are being honestly developed, and that with economy in the management, its future prospects are much brighter than ever. That this belief is gaining ground in Wall street is evidenced by the course of the stock. The company's new iron steamer Colima arrived at San Francisco to-day from New York in sixty-three days' running time, consuming only 1,325 tons of coal on the voyage. Her sister-ship, the Grenada, is now on the way out. Both of these vessels will be placed in the Pacific service. Another new iron screw steamer, City of Panama, is finished on the Delaware, and will start for New York as soon as the storm is over. This vessel will make a trip to Aspinwall, and on her return, will sail for San Francisco, stopping at intermediate points to land freight and passengers. In a few months the Pacific Mail Company will have a fleet of eight large iron screw steamers in its service, and it is thought this will increase the business of the company materially. We are thus explicit in our remarks in order to give the reasons introduced for an upward campaign in the stock. We mention the reduced expenses and the increased earnings of Northwestern and St. Paul, and the prospect of consolidation, as in part accounting for the quick run up in these shares, while popular sentiment that Lake Shore will pay the regular dividend in February, leaves that stock at the full price. Western Union was influenced by a story that the company are preparing a statement, showing that the company owns enough of its own stock to wipe out its bonded and floating debt, and that it will be able to earn eight per cent. dividends this year, which must be taken with many grains of allowance.

—The act of Congress of March 3d, fixing the *mint* value, $4 86 65 gold, as the *legal* value of the British pound sterling, went into effect January 1st. Heretofore the practice has been to calculate exchange on London on the assumed value of $4 44 4, but now all transactions on that basis will be sold. The par of the pound sterling, now $4 86 65, equals 109 45/64 in the old method, and exchange will be quoted, for example 4 80 instead of 4 81 instead of 4 80⅝.

The London stock Exchange have four shillings per dollar for stock quotations, that is five dollars to the pound sterling.

Latham's tables give the following rules for finding the equivalent of the London price: Multiply the London quotation by the United States dollar, gold or currency, as the case may be. For example:

London quotation	108
Multiply by sterling in New York, gold	4 80
Divide by	5)518 40
Result in gold dollars	103 68
Again:	
London quotation	103.75
Multiply by sterling in New York, currency	4 90
Divide by	5)508 75
Result in currency dollars	101 75

—The following decision under the bankrupt law is of interest as it overrules the decisions which formerly governed in these cases:

In this case Vendenhoff, Gros, owing the bank, suffered their entire stock of goods to be seized on execution on a judgment by default obtained against them by the bank, and this, as alleged, they fraudulently prefered the bank over their other creditors, against the provisions of the bankrupt act, and the assignee sought to have the the proceeds of the sale on execution applied in the claims of all the creditors. On these facts the following question arose, on which the court divided, and they were certified to this court for answer:

First. Whether or not an intent on the part of the firm to suffer their property to be taken on execution, with an intent to give a preference to the bank, or with intent to defeat or delay the operation of the bankrupt act, can be inferred from the facts stated.

Second. Whether under the facts, the bank in their proceedings had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on the bankrupt act was intended by the firm.

Third. Whether, under the circumstances, the bank of talma by the levy and execution a valid lien on the goods as against the assignee in bankruptcy.

In their opinion the court say that something more than the passive non-resistance of the insolvent debtor to regular judicial proceedings, in which a judgment and execution are had when the debt is due and he is without just defense to the action, is necessary to show a preferment of a creditor or a purpose to defeat or delay the operations of the bankrupt act; that the fact that the debtor under such circumstances does not file a petition in bankruptcy is not sufficient evidence of such preference or desire to defeat the operation of the act; that though the judgment creditor in such a case may know the insolvent condition of the debtor, the levy and seizure are not void under the circumstances, nor any viola ion of the bankrupt law; that a lien thus obtained by him will not be displaced by subsequent proceedings in bankruptcy against a debtor, though within four months of the filing of the bill. These propositions require the questions certified to be answered—the first two in the negative and the third in the affirmative. This decision overrules or largely qualifies what was said by Justice Clifford in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of Buchanan against Smith at the last term.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 9, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Western Union Teleg'h	77⅜	78⅜	77	77	77⅞	78¼
Pacific Mail	44⅛	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅝
Adams Express		93½		92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Wells-Fargo Express		61		60	60	60
American Express		59¼		59¼	59¼	59¼
United States Express		70		70	70	70
New York Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Erie	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Michigan Central	83½	84	83½	83½	84	84
Michigan Southern		81				81
Illinois Central		102⅝		102⅝		102⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Northwest	61¾	62½	61¾	62	62	62
Do Preferred						78¾
Chicago & Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	48⅜	47⅞	48⅛	48⅜	48⅝	49
Do Preferred						
Wabash	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜		54½
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi		34	33⅝	34	34⅛	34⅛
Union Pacific						
Chicago and Alton		106			109	
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	3½					
Harlem	120	120		119½		
C. C. & I. C	30¾	30¾	30			

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. 6s 1881	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1881, coupons	117⅛	117⅛	117
5-20s, 1862	113⅝	113⅝	
5-20s, 1864	115⅛	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s, 1865	115⅞	116¼	116
5-20s, 1865, new	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20s, 1867	116⅛	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s 1868	116	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅜
10-40s, coupons	112	113	113
Currency 6s	114	114	114
New 6s	112	112	112
STATE BONDS			
Tennessee	79¾	79	
Tennessee, new	79⅛	79	
South Carolina, July	9½	9	
Missouri 6s	91⅜	91⅜	

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	48¾
Penna. Scrip	94
Reading	57⅝
United Co.'s N. J.	116⅜
Oil Creek	17
Lehigh Valley	58¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90
Central Transportation	44
Empire Transportation, bid	50
P., C. and St. Louis 7s	70

Market steady.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 9, 1874.

REMARKS.—Not feeling in the humor for "writing up" the markets to-day our remarks shall be brief and to the point. Indeed, after reviewing a number of business men we came to the conclusion that, while the markets were gradually improving, changes in prices were few and far between.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, apples, grain, butter, potatoes, &c., for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,144
Corn, sks	720
Barley, sks	1,760
Oats, sks	2,150
Potatoes, bush	1,750
Apples, bbls	26
Wheat, sks	2,380
Rye, sks	438
Butter, pkgs	26
Baoop, tierces	13

Most prominent articles of produce in this market.

ALES—N. & W. 1 XX, $7; India ale $10 ₩ bbl; Bass' English ale, in gilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@24; bbls, 42 gals, $20 90@24; 84; hhds, 63 gals, $30 50@35 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $7 ₩ doz; Hodson's East India pale ale $5 ₩ doz. Guinness' stouts, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₩ doz. Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₩ doz.

APPLES—Sales reported at $2 00 to $4 00 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 60@70c ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ash, commercial, 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 50c.

BEANS.—Fair to choice navy, $2 00@2 20. Trade fair.

BOBAX.—We quote refined at 25c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Sales red and red topped 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; choice 9@10c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—The arrivals continue light and choice table butter is in demand at full prices. We quote at 28@30c; common to medium 12@28c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Following are the figures at which packers are selling to-day: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 16c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $1 50; bacon shoulders, 8½c; bacon rib sides, ₩ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides, ₩ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10c ₩ lb; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₩ lb, 9½c; prime lard do in half barrels, ₩ lb, 10½c; prime lard do in buckets, ₩ lb, 11c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ₩ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10½c ₩ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11½c ₩ lb; lard, refined, in 2 lb cadies, ₩ lb, 13c; refined do in 5 lb cadies, ₩ lb, 11½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13c; refined do in 5 lb pails, 12½c; ham sausage, 10c.

CANNED GOODS—We are reported as active demand, but as prices are unchanged we omit them.

CHEESE—The market rules quiet and steady at the following figures: Goose Onio Dairy 12½@13c; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14½@15c to the trade and 15@15½c in a jobbing way; Young America 15c; Sutlmeg 17c; prime to choice Ohio Switzer 16@18c.

CARBON OIL—Sales at works, f. o. b, at 11½c ₩ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from stores.

CRAB APPLES—$10 to $13 per bbl; $5 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $20 ₩ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ₩ cwt, from store.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix $2 00@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

DRESSED HOGS—The warm weather has checked arrivals, and the market rules dull at 5¾@5¾c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for bright new crop at 5@6c; peaches 10@12c for prime halves.

EGGS—Strictly fresh fetch 28@30c; picked 18@22c ₩ dozen.

FISH—No. 1 extra mess mackral $35; No. 1 mess do, $30; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $28; No. 1 shore mackrel, $22; extra No 1 bay mackrel, $19; No. 1 bay mackrel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $14; extra No. 3 mackrel, $12 50; No. 3 mackrel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $6@7 50 ₩ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ₩ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₩ box; No. 1 25c ₩ box.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ₩ lb; No 2 C, 40@75c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—Receipts on the increase, but we have no change to note in prices, which are as follows:

St. Louis	$9 25@9 50
Kentucky white wheat	8 50
Ohio and Indiana	8 00
Minnesota	7 00
Rye flour	5 50

GROCERIES—The following are the ruling rates of the market, trade being reported fair and daily increasing:

Coffee—Green coffee—Choice 23c; prime 22c; good 20½@21c; fair 20@20½c; Java 30c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 24c; in bulk, 23c.; Java 43c.

Tea—Young Hyson ...@$1 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 80@$1 25; Imperial 80@$1 00 ₩ lb; Japan 85@$1 00 ₩ lb; Oolong 85@85c ₩ lb; fancy $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchon 25@35c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10¾c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11¾c.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber 45@55c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

HOMINY—We are reported sales at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—There is a marked improvement in the arrivals of grain in this market, still the stocks to operate upon are comparatively tight. We give the following as the ruling rates of the market:

Wheat—Red winter, $1 55@1 65; and $1 65@1 70 for amber and white. Oats—Prime white, 50@55c, and mixed, 48@49c. Corn—Prime, shelled, 70@75c; mixed, 68@70c; old ear, 70@75c, and new from 65@70c. Rye is held at 85@90c.

HOPS.—1873's, 48@50c ₩ lb; 1870's, 35@40c; 1871's, 15@19c.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf at $18@24; wagon, $20@25. Straw $14 per ton.

LIVERPOOL—Are in good supply, with sales in a regular way $4 00 to 5 00 per ton.

PICKLES—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $6 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, pain, $4 75; gallons, plain, $8 50; Hexagon, gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6; English mixed pickles, pints, $4 50; English mixed pickles, quarts, 6; English cauliflower, pints $4; English cauliflower, quarts, $6; English picalili, pints, $3 50; English picalili, quart, $4 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Motussil pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES—Sales at $1 20@1 25 for prime; mixed 90@$1 00 ₩ bushel. *Seed*—Ballmore $2 50@2 75 ₩ bushel; Jerseys $6 25@6 75.

SEED—Timothy $1 90@2 30 ₩ bushel; clover $5 ₩ bushel; flax seed $1 85@1 90 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines 99c@$1 01 ₩ gallon.

GAME—Squirrels $1 75@2 00 ₩ doz; pheasants $1 50@2 00 ₩ doz; venison, saddles ₩ lb 15c, whole deer 7@10c; quail, $1 50 ₩ dozen; English grouse, $3 50@4 00 ₩ doz; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ₩ doz; wild turkeys $1 75@3 00 each; turkeys 14@15c ₩ lb; chickens 10@12½c ₩ lb.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 10, 1874.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms for December, taken from the reports of the DAILY COMMERCIAL, amounting to 35,760 tons:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

	Ore, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Nimick & Co		5,990	5,990
J. W. Porter		2,710	2,710
J. Reamer		710	710
Zug & Co		600	600
Lindsay & McCutcheon		540	540
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co		390	390
Caughey & Hallman		100	100
Brown & Co		100	100
P. D. Nicols & Co		90	90
Lewis, R., D. & Co		370	370
Lewis, R., D. & Co		150	150
Rodgers & B		150	150
Unwerth, F. & Co		100	100
Rees, Graf & Co		70	70
Spang, C. & Co		60	60
John Burns		50	50
Various		200	200
Total	12,380		12,380

Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
John Moorhead		80	370 450
Laughlin & Hallman		120	340 460
A. H. Childs			310 310
R. Winter			100 100
Brown & Co			200 200
J. Reamer			350 350
Lindsay & McC			90 90
J. W. Porter			200 200
Total	240	2,030	2,330

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

(MANCHESTER STATION.)

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Laughlin & Co	3,590		3,590
Soho Furnace	3,060		3,060
Lindsay & McC	90		90
Total	6,740		6,740

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Isabella Furnace	2,000		2,000
Lucy Furnace	1,270		1,270
Lewis, R., D. & Co	870		870
McKnight, D. & Co	600	100	700
Zug & Co	600	640	980
Red Bank Furnace	230		230
Shoenberger, H. & Co	330		330
Wilson, Glass & Co	460		460
Rodgers & B	190	190	380
Pgh Bolt Works	250		250
McKnight, P. & Co	520		520
Rees, Graf & Co	100	150	250
Loyo & Blackfan		233	233
Phillips, N. & Co		110	110
Wm. Glass & Co	30	50	80
Loomis & Co	40		40
Brown & Co	70		70
Various	40	70	110
Total	7,600	1,493	9,093

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
A. H. Childs & Co			340	340
John Moorhead			380	380
R. Henderson			230	230
Caughey & Hallman			240	240
Pgh Bolt Works			70	70
Loomis & Collard			10	10
Total			1,170	1,170

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Nimick & Co		160	340	500
Jones & Laughlin			230	230
Penn I. & M. Co			220	220
Klonin, O. & Bro			140	140
Lewis, O. & P			80	80
J. Moorhead			240	240
McKnight, D. & Co			80	80
Carnegie, K. & Co			50	50
Various			30	30
Total		160	1,400	1,560

West Penn Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Jones & Laughlin			490	490
Painter & Son			440	440
Lewis, O. & P			550	550
Various			20	20
Total			1,500	1,500

Scrap Iron Receipts for December.

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R	1,230
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R	150
Allegheny Valley R. R	120
Total	500

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 10, 1874.

The market for raw iron continues firm. The furnace men generally are holding for higher prices. The general impression is, that prices will go still higher, in fact, we have it from what we consider good authority, that some 500 tons of Gray forge iron was disposed of at $30@31, 4 mos. Other sales were made at about $30 per ton. The year's receipts of pig iron, ore, and blooms at this plain for 1873, will exceed 200,000 tons. The largest increase is on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad.

We are reported the following sales:

BUFFALO CHARCOAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Grayjfied Short	$28 00—cash
60 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00—4 mos
10 tons Foundry No. 2	32 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

600 tons Red Short medium	$30 00—4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	28 50—4 mos
200 tons Foundry No. 2	36 00—4 mos
150 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	32 00—4 mos

Receipts of Blooms. Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P.

Cars.	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	12 Brown & Co, m	1
J W Porter, m	11	
Total	23	24

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.	Cars.
Zug & Co, p	1 Caughey & H, o	2
Byers, McC. & Co, p	1 Zug & Co, o	3
Phillips, N. & Co, p	1 McKnight, D & Co, o	1
Lloyd & B, p	2 Reese, G & Co, o	1
S, B & Co	16	
Total	24	9

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.	Cars.
Brown & Co, m	3	

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Cars.	Cars.
Painter & Sons, m	1 J. Peterson, m	5
Lewis, O & P, m	6 J Marshall, m	3
Total	25	

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

January 6.—The iron market is becoming more active. Consumers are anticipating their wants by laying in their stocks of iron for several weeks ahead. Prices, as a consequence, are stiffening up. We quote to-day as follows:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No. 1	$43 00@45 00	—4 mos
No. 2	40 00@42 00	—4 mos
No. 3	50 00	—4 mos
No. 4	53 00@	—4 mos
No. 5	55 00@	—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

No. 1 Onondaga	$37 00@	—4 mos

BITUMINOUS IRON FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

No. 1 f'ndry, acd'ng to brand	$27 00@	—4 mos
No. 2 " " "	25 00@	—4 mos
Gray Forge	20 00@	—4 mos

BLACKBAND IRON FROM WARRHOUSE.

SCOTCH.

No. 1 Glengarnock	$42 00@	—4 mos
No. 1 Eglinton	42 50@	—4 mos
No. 1 Jerusalem	40 00@	—4 mos

AMERICAN.

No. 1 Massillon	$38 00—4 mos	
No. 1 Warrier's	38 00@	—4 mos

IRON ORES.

Lake Superior specular ... ₩ cash
Foreign, ... 7 50 bbl 4 mos.

The above quotations are for new mines, old are all sold up.—Commercial Review.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Flour in good demand for best grades, with an advancing tendency; superfine $5 00@5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 25@8 25; State, Ohio and Indiana $7 75 @8 25. Wheat dull. Rye steady at 93c. Corn dull. Coffee—Rio 26¾c gold. Petroleum dull; crude 10c; refined 13½c. Whisky steady at $1.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Cotton less active; uplands 15¾c. Flour—receipts 18,291 barrels; market 5@10c better on low grades, with a light supply and fair inquiry; $6 10@6 50 for superfine western and State; $7@7 30 for common to good; $7 35@7 80 for good to choice; $7 80@8 25 for white wheat extra; $7@8 60 for extra Ohio; $7 10@7 80 for common to fair extra; $7 85@8 60 for good to choice; $8 65@9 00 for fancy do; $6@7 30 for common to fair extra Genesee; $7 35@8 50 for good to choice; $8 60@9 00 for fancy do; $6@7 30 for common to fair extra Western; $7 35@8 50 for good to choice; $8 60@9 00 for fancy do; $6@7 30 for common to fair extra Southern; $7 35@8 50 for good to choice; $8 60@9 00 for fancy do. Canada flour dull and unchanged. Rye flour quiet and steady at $5@5 25. Corn meal quiet and steady; Jersey $4 10; Brandywine $4 25. Wheat—Receipts of 19,000 bush; market heavy and declining, with a moderate inquiry; $1 60@1 65 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 63@1 65 for No 2 Chicago; $1 67@1 70 for No 1 Milwaukee; $1 70 for No 1 Milwaukee; $1 80@1 90 for white Michigan; $1 62@1 63 for No 2 spring; $1 69 for No 1 Chicago. Rye quiet and firm; $1 04@1 06 for western and State. Barley in good request. Malt quiet and firm. Receipts of corn, 44,264 bush; market a shade firmer and demand fair; 84@86c for old western mixed in store; 89@90c for do afloat; 84@88c for new western mixed afloat; latter for October. Receipts of oats, 31,075 bush; market firmer and quiet; 64@66c for mixed western; 68@70c white western. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee very firm. Sugar steady. Molasses in moderate request. Rice quiet. Petroleum unsettled, dull and heavy at 13½c; crude steady at 8¼@8½c. Eggs unchanged. Pork weak at $16 25@17 00; new mess inspected $16 25; uninspected $15 25@15 50; prime mess $13 87½; extra prime new mess, March, $16 87½; April, $16 62½. Beef unchanged; cut meats quiet; middles weak at 8¼c long clear; 8¾c short clear. Lard steady; prime steam 9½c; January, 9 3-16c; February, 9 5-16; March, 9 9-16. Butter firm at 24@32c. Western cheese at 9@14½c

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 70; western amber $1 58@1 60. Corn strong and buoyant; mixed western 82c. Oats firmer; western 72@75c. Rye firmer at 96@97. Provisions quiet and strong, except for bulk meats. Mess pork $16 25@16 50. Bulk meats—shoulders 6¾@6¾; clear rib sides 8@8½c. Bacon active and in jobbing demand; shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 9c. Lard 9a 9¾c. Western butter firm; roll 30@33c; tub 35c. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio 25@27c. Whisky quiet and steady at 99¾c@$1 00.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Beeves—Receipts 1,650. Market dull; medium to good natives 9¾@11½c; poor Texans 11¾c; prime to extra Texans 12¾c; city dressed dull at 6¾@10c; Texas dressed received in refrigerating cars at 8@9c.

Sheep—Receipts 1,100. Market dull and unchanged.

Swine—Arrivals 1,500, making 14,130 for four days, against 12,920 same time last week; receipts consigned direct to slaughterers. No sales of live reported; city dressed firmer and advanced to 7¾@8¾c; western steady and firm at 6¾@6¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, January 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 17 only; total for week, 5,576. No sales to report, yards bare of stock.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,400; total for the week, 26,600. Market dull and slow; sales a few loads of Michigan sheep, averaging 86 to 91 lbs, $4,50 a5 00; quoted at close, western sheep $3 50a5 00, with a large number of sheep held.

Hogs—Receipts, including one car reported to arrive, 5,800; total for the week, 24,600, against 13,-900 last week. Market moderately active at $5 40a5 60 for Yorkers; heavy hogs $5 65a5 90.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, January 9.—Cattle offered at ¼c below last week's prices; heavy Illinois steers 7½c; some very extra held at 8¾c; 1,100 lbs to 7c. Milch cows dull and five dollars off per head; sales $35a55.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 11,600. Market ¼c off on good, and ¾c off on common; lambs scarce with little inquiry; common to fine sheep 4¾a6c; fair to good 6¾a7c; extra 6¾a6½c; common to fine lambs 5¾a6¾c; fair to good 6¾a7c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 9.—Wheat dull; choice white Canada $1 85; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 58. Corn firm at 75c. Barley firm.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Wool firmer, but not higher; stock scarce and small; business light.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Australia	January 10	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	January 10	France.
Oceanic	January 10	Liverpool.
State of Penn'a	January 10	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	January 10	Liverpool.
Canada	January 10	Liverpool.
Pembroke	January 10	Cardiff.
Weser	January 10	Bremen.
City of New York	January 11	Liverpool.
Algeria	January 14	Liverpool.
Olympia	January 14	Liverpool.
Nevada	January 14	Liverpool.
Arragon	January 14	Bristol.
Harmonia	January 15	Hamburg.
Victoria	January 17	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	January 17	Liverpool.
Republic	January 17	Liverpool.
Egypt	January 17	Liverpool.
Russia	January 21	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 21	Liverpool.
Macedonia	January 21	Liverpool.
Silesia	January 22	Hamburg.
Pereire	January 24	France.
Adriatic	January 24	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	January 24	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	January 24	Glasgow.
Elysia	January 24	Liverpool.
Greece	January 24	Liverpool.
Canada	January 27	Liverpool.
Java	January 28	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.
Celtic	January 31	Liverpool.
Anglia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Earl King	January 10	Liverpool.
Hecla	January 10	Liverpool.
Olympus	January 17	Liverpool.
Marathon	January 24	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	January 25	Liverpool.
Parthia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Kenilworth	January 15	Liverpool.
Ohio	January 22	Liverpool.
Neuderland	January 23	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 9, 1874.

River falling, with nine feet water in the channel. Weather raining at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 9, 1874

River falling, with about ten and one-half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 46 degrees at 4 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 9, 1874.

Raining. River thirty-four feet eight inches and falling. No arrivals or departures to-day.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 9, 1874.

River nine feet six inches and falling slowly. Commenced raining this evening, but not heavy enough yet to affect river any. Barometer fallen one-quarter of an inch since noon. Weather warm.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
E. Bertsch	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bertsch	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
A. E. Rankin	Orr	Monongahela.
Exchange	Shuman	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Seventeen feet nine inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Cincinnati.....R. W. Skillinger.....Russel, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated seventeen feet nine inches and falling. Trade on the landing was not very active. The weather was pleasant.

THERE was a foot of snow at Cincinnati on Wednesday.

THE boats on the slackwater arrive and depart on time.

THE steamer J. E. Rankin left for Matamoras with a good trip.

THE towboat Oakland is due. She will return to New Orleans with a tow.

THE tow

CITY MATTERS.

Week of Prayer—Last Two Days.

The Evangelical Alliance has recommended the following programme for the last two days of the week of prayer:

Saturday, January 10: Prayer—For the Christian Ministry; for Sunday schools; for Revivals.—Matt. 9: 38; Deut. 4: 9; Hab. 3: 2.

Sunday, January 11: Sermons—Subject: Christ's Kingdom Universal and Everlasting.—Ps. 97: 1, 2. Results of the Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Place to Get Stationery.

We take pleasure in recommending business men and others wanting anything in the stationery line, to the well known house of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101, Wood street. They have one of the largest stocks in the city and the best of everything in the line can be had there at the lowest prices. The firm makes a specialty of furnishing blank books of every description and can satisfy the most fastidious. Call and look at the elegant stock.

The Other Side.

Dr. A. M. Barr, who has been held for trial on a charge of conspiracy with Grier, the missing cashier, of the late Nation Trust Company, with intent to cheat and defraud one Henry Lucas, makes a statement in effect as follows: He says that at the solicitation of Grier through Mr. Blair, teller of the bank, he gave a draft on his correspondent in London for which he received a memorandum check of the bank. The bank closed soon afterwards, and in consequence Mr. Barr notified his agents in New York not to honor the draft.

Sudden Death of an Estimable Young Woman.

Mrs. Jennie Gildenfenney, the estimable wife of our young friend, Will. H. Gildenfenney, a member of the Pittsburgh News and Book Company, died on Thursday evening, after a very brief illness, at the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Collins, Martinsburg, West Virginia. The deceased had recently gone on a visit to her father, and was seized with pneumonia, which rapidly terminated in death. She was in the twenty-first year of her age, and had only been married about sixteen months. Her death has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of friends, and Mr. Gildenfenny has the sympathy of the entire community in his sad bereavement. The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, 170 Third avenue, Sunday, at one o'clock.

A New Phase of the Railroad Competition.

The competition in passenger rates on the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, still continues. The latest phase is a very curious one, namely: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company advertises in Baltimore, to sell tickets to Martinsville, Cumberland, Connellsville, and Pittsburgh, and intermediate stations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at lower rates than charged by the latter company. Most people can understand how one railroad can issue tickets cheap on a clear line at less rates than are charged by another company; but how the Pennsylvania Central can sell tickets over the Baltimore and Ohio line, at less rates than the latter company charges, is one of those mysteries in railroading which need explanation.

The Will of the late W. S. Haven.

Reference has already been made to the will of the late W. S. *Haven*, dated January 9, 1872, and filed for probate after his death in November last. Another paper has been discovered, dated November 9, 1873—ten days before his death—which reads as follows:

NOVEMBER 9th, 1873.

"I give to Lizzie and Curtis S. Haven, at my death, the following stocks and certificates. All my private papers which are in my bureau drawer. The insurance on my policy on my life; Flint Steel river mining stock; A. V. R. R. stock; McKeesport car company stock; Ohio and P. R. R. Co. stock; oil stocks; farm in Kansas, 320 acres of land; also my gold watch to Curtis and gold spectacles to mother Rahe, and all things Lizzie has purchased for which I am responsible; also my French clock. W. S. HAVEN."

The above was written upon a sheet of note paper, in what appears to be a lady's hand, with the exception of the signature. If this document is genuine, it will supersede a former will. It was offered for probate yesterday.

The Death of Brother Vosburg.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

All persons in and about the stock yards were shocked, not to say pained to hear of the death of Brother E. B. Vosburg, who died on Monday morning last in his room in the Eastern Exchange Hotel, in East Liberty, from typhoid fever. During the last ten days before his death, his mother and brother were with him, to afford him attention and consolation, but his chief attendant was Mr. Howland, one of the noble young men of this world, and his room mate, who watched over him, and nursed him with singular devotion. Every attention was shown him during his sickness by Mr. McPherson, through the employees of his hotel, for which he deserves great credit. He was beloved by all who knew him, especially those connected with the "*fixed attachment*," where he had labored so efficiently, and by constant devotion to business had won the respect of his employers and fellow-associates. He was born in the State of New York, and his age was twenty-five. Early in life he formed temperate habits and connected himself with the Order of Temperance, and in coming to Pittsburgh, united with the Division in East Liberty, and to the time of his death, was faithful to his high trust. Brother Vosburg was free from many of the vices that ruin so many of our young men, and by the silent power of his character he commanded the respect of all. All that knew him will pay tribute to his memory, and the Sons of Temperance will cherish him as a faithful brother, as one who had defended the cause of humanity. H.

Another Meeting of the Mexican Veterans.

The veterans of the Mexican war held another meeting in old City Hall last night. The presiding officer, Deputy Mayor William H. Barker, of South Side, stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee on Transportation. The Chairman of that committee stated that they had seen the committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Washington, Baltimore and Washington and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies and had found it impossible to get passes to Washington, but that either road would furnish round trip tickets for $8 each. Mr. W. B. Brobst; Posting and Passenger agent of the Central road stated to the meeting that the General Passenger agent had telegraphed him that the Pennsylvania Central Company would carry the delegates, round trip, for $8 00, furnishing them a special car if they wished it, and allowing them to remain in Washington as long as they desired. Those who preferred taking a sleeping car would be charged two dollars extra. The report of the committee was received and the offer of the Pennsylvania road accepted, when the meeting offered a vote of thanks to the General Superintendent of the road for his kindness. Mr. Brobst informed the veterans that free round trip tickets could be purchased at No. 78 Fifth avenue, and only there. On motion it was decided that the delegation from this city start on Tuesday evening next, at 7:30. It was also decided that all the veterans in the city would escort the delegation to the Union depot.

A vote of thanks was offered the members of the city press for the kindness manifested in publishing the proceedings of the meetings, when the meeting adjourned till Monday evening next, at which time those veterans who are going to Washington will enroll their names, and the list will be furnished the Passenger agent.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Supreme Court Decisions.

Prothonotary Sweitzer has not yet received from Philadelphia the opinions recently delivered in the Supreme Court, in western cases, but he expects them to arrive at an early day. The delay is probably caused from the fact that they have all been ordered "to be printed," and the reporter has not had them copied promptly.

United States District Court.

Hood, Bonbright & Co., of Philadelphia, filed a petition in bankruptcy, yesterday, in the United States District Court, against D. B. D. Coleman, dry goods merchant, of Blairsville, Indiana county.

A similar petition was filed by E. L. Manly, of Bradford county, creditor, against Joseph S. Denmark, of the same county. The usual orders issued.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Judgment of non vult was entered in the case of M'Quillen vs. Ennis & Cunnigham.

The case of Brownles vs. Thomas Tibby, an action on a book account, is on trial.

The jury is out in the case of Rose McCabe vs. Mrs. Mary Ann McDermott. This was an action to recover damages for slander alleged to have been uttered.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John Hulton vs. Robbins and Jenkins, an action for work and labor done; verdict for $11 05 for the plaintiff.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Henry Cordier—an action to secure the release from the Workhouse of A. Cline, on grounds of his having been illegally committed—it was ordered that he be discharged. Cline was committed for ninety days on a charge of disorderly conduct, in violation of the act of Assembly which provides that for that offence the first commitment shall be for a term not longer than thirty days, and Cline had served that length of time.

J. W. Drape vs. Charles H. Onions; action on a promissory note; jury out.

The case of A. Elliott and John Burgess, partners as Elliott & Burgess, vs. S. H. Pain and J. Ablett, partners as Pain & Ablett, also an action on a promissory note, is on trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Wright and Samuel Prevost, charged with illegal liquor selling, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Chas. W. Provost, convicted of assault and battery, was fined $50 and costs.

Frank Monroe was convicted of larceny, on oath of Alex. Dickson.

James Dilion was convicted of assault with intent to rob, on oath of James R. Porter.

Thomas Sales plead guilty to assault and battery, on oath of B. F. Bloomfield.

Court will meet this morning, at ten o'clock, for sentences, etc. The rule against Pollock and O'Hara, for contempt, will also come up for disposition.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Suggestions by the Controller.

It is gratifying to observe that Controller Snodgrass shows a watchful care in matters pertaining to the important position he holds, and that he manifests a desire to give all the aid so Councilmen which his knowledge of city affairs fits him to do. This is especially necessary at this time, when new committees are to be appointed, composed in great part of gentlemen who have not heretofore taken active part in municipal affairs, and when the appropriations are to be made and the taxes levied for another year. We understand that Mr. Snodgrass will bring before Councils on Monday a communication relative to the matter of expenditures, which will be of interest to each and all of the committees. Among the points referred to we may note:

THE INTEREST ACCOUNT.

This account cannot be diminished by Councils during the year. It must be of such amount as will cover the expenditures for all interest on bonds that may accrue. There is, we understand, a large deficit in the account for the year just closing, which will have to be provided for. For the next year the appropriation will be largely increased, principally for interest upon water bonds, the proceeds of which have been expended in works that are not completed, and pending no income, and therefore, this increase must be provided for from ordinary sources of revenue.

THE RECEIPTS

from business tax and other such sources of revenue will be greatly diminished by a falling off in the business of the city. It is suggested that the new Constitution will prevent any help by the Legislature, and that we will be compelled to meet all our obligations by taxation. There are only two ways to meet the difficulty, first, by an increase in the rate of taxation, which should be avoided if possible, especially in view of the fact that many of our citizens are curtailing private expenses; second, by a reduction of expenses, the course which, necessity and duty to the people dictate. It will be necessary, therefore, that the expenditures should be kept down to the lowest limit consistent with a proper discharge of the duties and obligations of the city government.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

The Controller remarks that the several committees are expected to be conversant with the wants of their several departments, and expresses the wish, as far as lays in his power, to aid them in the matter. He requests them as soon as possible after organization, to make an estimate of expenses, asking no more than is absolutely demanded for the business of their respective departments, and at the same time sufficient for all purposes, so that they will not need assistance from other funds before the expiration of the year. Such assistance will not be available if each gets what it needs, and no more. He further requests that committees present detailed statements of estimates to the Finance Committee, in order that they may act intelligently in their report to Councils.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending January 8, 1873, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counsellors at law and solicitors for American and Foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wash Boiler—Joseph C. Tilson, Pittsburgh. Application filed December 10, 1873.

Heating Stove—Isaiah G. McFarlane, Pittsburgh. Application filed September 23, 1873.

Refrigerator—Andrew J. Fink and John Fink, Reading. Application filed November 3, 1873.

Hydraulic Feed for Revolving Rock Drills. —Robert Allison, Port Carbon. Application filed December 10, 1873.

Stirrup—Andrew J. Herring, Mauch Chunk. Application filed September 15, 1873.

Drier for Lead—Andrew D. Armstrong, Allegheny City, and Benjamin Franklin Fawcett & McKelvy, Pittsburgh. Application filed July 11, 1873.

Bung for Beer Barrels—Edward Kraff, Tyrone. Application filed October 6, 1873.

Sash Cord Guide—Wm. M. Griscom, Reading, assignor to Reading Hardware Manufacturing Company, same place. Application filed August 23, 1873.

Fermentation-Guard for Barrels &c.—Anthony P. Gardner, Moscow. Application filed June 6, 1873.

OHIO.

Hydrant—J. Vankannel and G. E. Ozenhoefer, Cincinnati.

Apparatus for Manufacturing Gas—J. & W. Mullen, Zanesville.

Water Wheel—J. Kunkle, Newton Falls.

Clothes Mangle—S. Short, Cincinnati.

Feed Gage for Printing Presses—C. N. Morris, Cincinnati.

Iron Fence—T. Rogers, Kenton.

Machine for Driving Nails—A Smith, Perrysburg.

Furnace for Heating Soldering Irons—J. Burgers, Zanesville.

Apparatus for Bending Coffin Sides—J. P. Albin, Cincinnati.

Hoisting Machine—J. Darling, Cincinnati.

Valve—G. B. Crane, Reinesville.

Connecting Rod—William L. Switzer, Zanesville.

ACCIDENT AT SHARON, PA.

A Ferryboat Upset and Three Persons Drowned—One of Them a Former Resident of Pittsburgh.

A private letter from Sharon, Pa., dated the 8th, gives the particulars of the drowning at that place, on the day previous, of three persons. The writer says: "A sad accident happened at this place, yesterday morning at nine o'clock. A few weeks ago the bridge across the river at this point was swept away by the high water, and a ferryboat was rigged up to carry people across the stream. Yesterday morning, when the boat had reached the middle of the river the guys gave way, causing it to capsize. There were about a dozen persons on the craft at the time of the accident, and among them David, Robert, John and James Sloss. Of this number three were drowned, including John Sloss. His brother managed being rescued some half a mile below the scene of the accident. Up to the present time the water has continued to rise, and all efforts made to recover the bodies have proved futile."

Mr. John Sloss was well known in this city having resided here formerly. A brother and son of the deceased are in business here at the present time. The writer of the letter did not give the names of the other parties who lost their lives.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The largest audience of the season greeted Miss Clara Morris at her benefit last night. "Article 47" was given with all the marvelous ability—genius, let us say—which has marked the engagement of this popular artiste.

At the close of the fourth act, Miss Morris was, as usual, called before the curtain. Upon her appearance she was greeted with more than the usual applause, and found herself before a miniature bower, four feet high, made of the choicest flowers, in the center of which depended a beautiful cage containing a still more beautiful canary bird. The floral offering was most exquisite in design—it was a special effort on Mr. Brodrick & Sons, the tasteful artists of Smithfield street. Miss Morris was evidently taken by surprise. In answer to repeated outbursts of applause and cheering, she addressed the audience as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* I'm afraid I don't know how to make a speech; and I am sure you don't know how deeply I appreciate the kind reception I have received in Pittsburgh. I hope all my surprises through life may be as pleasant as this has been. I thank you most sincerely."

To the cage was attached a card on which was written: "A welcome to Pittsburgh—from a few of the many who respect and admire Miss Clara Morris."

"Article 47" will be repeated this afternoon and evening, and give place on Monday to "The Geneva Cross." The best seats are always engaged in advance.

Old Library Hall.

This afternoon at four o'clock, the series of "Popular family concerts" will be commenced. We have published the programme and written *in extenso* of the distinguished musicians who will furnish the entertainment. It only remains, now, to urge upon a music-loving public to sustain this effort to afford the *best* at the cheapest rates. The first concert introduces the cream of the conservatory language, with the addition of the latest New York favorite. Miss Luckhardt has arrived in this city in excellent health and spirits. If she does not captivate her Pittsburgh audience, we shall be greatly surprised. This will be the last opportunity of hearing her this season, as she begins next week a long engagement to perform at Theodore Thomas's symphony concerts in New York. The tickets are put at fifty cents, and may be had at Hales and Kleber's.

Masonic Hall.

There will be but two more entertainments given the Hibernian company. This afternoon the children go in for ten cents, and the assembly will be one worth seeing. In the evening the proceeds are for the benefit of the Catholic Library. This fact, aside from the really meritorious character of the performance, will serve to crowd the hall. Success to the Hibernians.

Trimble's Varieties.

The matinee this afternoon commences at 2:30, and will combine all the best features of the night's programme. The bill for to-night, as usual, will be nearly double length.

Religious Meetings.

We are glad to announce that the Evangelist, K. A. Burnell, whose expected arrival we noticed yesterday, has reached the city. Last evening he attended meetings at the Second United Presbyterian church and at Christ Methodist Episcopal church. This evening he will hold a meeting at the Shady Side Presbyterian church, and to-morrow morning will deliver an address at the same place. To-morrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, a union meeting for Sunday school teachers and scholars will be held in Christ Methodist Episcopal church, and in the evening a meeting in which quite a number of our Churches will unite, will be held in the Third Presbyterian church. On Monday evening a similar meet will be held in the Third United Presbyterian church, (Diamond street, opposite the Court house). All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Notes from the "Manufacturer."

There is no prospect of an immediate resumption of our window glass factories. The manufacturers are united and determined. They demand that the price for making glass shall be the same as in the East, and within ten days they have resolved to demand a reduction of 10 per cent. more than was at first asked, making an average reduction of 25 per cent.

Pittsburgh has 21 bottle, 24 window glass and 25 flint and lime glass factories—total, 70 glass works. These manufacture 46 per cent. of all the glass made in the United States. Wheeling, "the largest glass manufacturing city in the Union," (according to a telegram originated in that city and sent all over the country on the 1st inst.) has one window glass factory. Including those in its vicinity there are three window glass, no green glass bottle, no flint prescription, and not over three chimney and flint table-ware factories—total, six glass works. Pittsburgh sells largely of its glass manufactures to our West Virginia neighbor.

The Western Penitentiary.

A member of the Commission appointed to consider the necessity of a removal of the Western Penitentiary, and to suggest a new site or sites for the same, reports that a meeting is likely to be held soon and a partial report made, recommending a removal in the course of a few years, without suggesting a place. They also propose to ask for further powers, which, if granted, consideration of the question or to a place, will be renewed, and all the business connected with the Commission disposed of.

Reported Arrest of Slevin.

It is reported that Slevin, the murderer of the young man Lynch at Elizabeth, on Saturday night last, was arrested at Limetown on Thursday night, and that he intimidated his captors by producing a pistol and threatening to kill any one who molested him. The story lacks confirmation.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Central Board of Education will meet on Tuesday next.

MAYOR CALLOW, of Allegheny, was reported better last night.

IT is said that the Superior Rail Mill will resume operations to-day.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS will appear at Library Hall on Friday, January 16th inst.

JAMES FISK, father of the late James Fisk, Jr., of New York, is in the city on business.

ALLEGHENY CITY Councils will fill the city officers in their gift for the ensuing year on Tuesday next.

THE members and apparatus of Hook and Ladder Company "A," the Harry W. Oliver, were photographed yesterday.

WE REGRET to learn that Mr. John Moore, Councilman from the Seventeenth ward, is confined to his house by severe illness.

THE assessed value of the three proposed sites for the new Government buildings, are as follows: Site No. 1, $423,000; No. 2, $330,750; No. 3, $278,420.

SMALL T rails for mines, &c., which *but a very few years ago were made in* but few of our mills, are now imported as common with *them in the* making of merchant bars.

W. DOUGLASS & SONS, South Side, are engaged on some of their lately patented steam boilers for puddlers. The repairs are to be put to severer tests than any yet tried.

ABOUT eight o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 135 South Side. It was caused by the burning of soot in a chimney on Fifteenth avenue. No damage was done.

ALFRED STACK and Hugh McNeil, Esqs., retiring members of the Allegheny City Park Commission, have been complimented by the Board for their attention and efficient services.

FRANK WIEGAND, of Water street, who was, some days since, charged with receiving stolen goods, had a hearing yesterday before Acting Mayor Butler. A decision in the case was reserved.

ZUG & Co. and Shoenberger & Co. have in their factories a patent automatic nail picker, by the use of which they quickly and produce nails entirely free from slivers, sprigging and dirt.

S. HAWKINS, charged with the larceny of gloves, handkerchiefs and other articles from Green & Hare's store, had a hearing afforded before acting Mayor Butler, and was committed for trial in default of bail.

THE remains of the late J. Sloan Stewart, who was accidentally killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, Wednesday last, were interred in the Allegheny Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

THE contract for the second avenue Extension has been awarded to Mr. John Mackin an old and well known contractor, and the engineering has been placed in the hands of Mr. Neuhall.

THOMAS BRODERICK, while engaged on a float in the Monongahela river, near the mouth of Wood street, yesterday, fell into the water and came near being drowned. He is employed by H. Dickson & Co., owners of the float.

SOME unknown persons broke into the office of Alderman Benton Kerr, on Wilkins street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, Thursday night, and sadly damaged the room and the Justice. The depredation was the work of pure malice.

MR. CHARLES W. LEWIS, one of the most painstaking and efficient School Directors of the city, we are pleased to note, has been re-elected from the Eighteenth ward. Mr. Lewis did school district in the Central Board of Education.

THERE are over seven hundred and fifty building furnaces in Pittsburgh and vicinity. If these average a ton and a half a day for ten months in the year, their annual product will not be far from 300,000 gross tons, or 336,000 net tons of iron per year.

THE American Iron Works, Jones & Laughlins, now have all of their product delivered at their warehouse, between Second and Third avenues and Try street, by their own cars, running on the P. C. & Y. R. R., and over the Pan Handle railroad bridge.

MARY MALONEY appeared before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday morning to make information against a sister-in-law, also named Mary Maloney, formerly of the county. Mary No. 2, it is alleged, threatened to shoot members of the family of Mary No. 1.

WEDNESDAY evening, Mr. W. G. Dunseath and a Mr. Francis fell off a boat down an embankment, at Bellevue station. The former gentleman received several severe cuts upon the head, and one of his ribs was fractured. Mr. Francis escaped with a few bruises.

WE are indebted to the publishers for a copy of the *Leader* Almanac for 1874. It is a valuable little volume, containing much useful information and statistics of local and State and national interest. The pamphlet is one that is "handy to have in the house" or counting room.

PITTSBURGH Councilmen are anxious as to the location of the new boarding houses for the year. Singular, but true, all want on the committees where, if duty is done, the most work is to do. The announcements will be made on Monday next by the Presidents of Councils.

RELIGIOUS meetings should never be interrupted by any one. Last Sabbath evening an officer of the law, in search of a man, had to go out and drive some boys away who were disturbing the service. Question—Where were the parents? Beasts are not allowed to run in the streets.

A REPORT has been circulated that on Wednesday afternoon the towboat Enterprise struck a pier of the Bellaire bridge at Wheeling, thereby sinking four coal barges. The reputed owners of the towboats do not credit the rumor, as they have not yet been notified of any such accident.

THE commission, having in charge the appraisement of property for a site for the new Government buildings, met again yesterday and heard the owners of property on proposed site No. 3, Seventh avenue and and Smithfield street. Prices of property in that direction are said to be extremely high.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement in the proper place in this morning's COMMERCIAL of a farm of thirteen acres for rent, situated near the ferry landing on the South Side. It is suitable for gardening, and contains a good dwelling of nine rooms, a barn, spring house, orchard and grape vines.

EDWARD MAILEY, who is the proprietor of the saloon in Elizabeth where young Lynch was shot by Patrick Slevin on Saturday night last, yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters charging the proprietors of the *Gazette* with libel. The alleged libel, it appears, consists in giving Mailey's house a bad name.

THE first annual ball of the Journeyman Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union of Pittsburgh will be held at Lafayette Hall, on Monday evening next. The arrangements for the affair are in good hands, and no doubt it will be an entire success. The Mozart Band will furnish the music, and Col. Christy will call the figures.

THE name of Mr. Wm. K. Nimick was freely used on the streets yesterday in connection with the next Mayoralty. Mr. N. is widely known as one of our ablest and best representative business men, and his fitness for the office is unquestionable. We do not know what authority there is for coupling his name with the chief magistracy of the city.

THURSDAY evening, Meat Inspector Lindsay confiscated two dressed beeves, one of which was at the slaughter house of H. Hershauer, in East Liberty, and the other at Berger's, in the same locality. Unknown parties slaughtered the one at Hershauer's house, and Mr. Berger informed the Inspector concerning that killed by him, thinking that it was not fit for sale.

A FAMILY residing on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, were thrown into intense excitement on Thursday night, by the noise made by a skillful burglar. A strong force of policemen were hastily summoned, and a thorough investigation instituted, which resulted in the discovery of a huge black cat, masculine gender, frolicking around the garret. No arrest made.

EDWARD MAILEY, of Elizabeth, at whose saloon the murder was committed last Saturday, waived a hearing yesterday before acting Mayor Butler, on the charges preferred against him by detective Wilmot. Mailey in will be remembered, was charged with keeping a disorderly house, selling liquor without license, and selling on Sunday. He entered bail in $1,500 for Court.

ALDERMAN KREUTER entertained a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Bridget McGeulry against Dominick Kleints, yesterday morning. It would seem that Bridget, who is employed at a boarding house on Grant street where Dominick stopped, has been telling some stories about him that he did not very well relish, and he retaliated by choking and otherwise assaulting her. He was arrested and committed for a hearing.

DANIEL RILEY, alias Lyons, and a woman named Anna Snyder, were arrested on Thursday evening for reckless driving, and yesterday morning each were fined twenty-five dollars. Daniel paid his fine and had $100 bill left, but declined to pay up for his friend, and she was sent to Claremont. Last evening Riley with another woman, named Emma Hemright, were arrested for the same offense, and will have a hearing this morning. Of the one hundred dollars Daniel has but three dollars left, so that the chances of his following Anna is very good.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

A Happy Family Reunion.

The Wellsville, Ohio, *News* tells of a family reunion which took place at the residence of James Wells, Esq., in that town on New Year's Day, which, in its peculiar characteristics has not been equaled in the meeting of any of twenty thousand families, if at all in the whole land. Mr. Wells is in his eighty-fifth year—his family consists of eight children, four daughters and four sons, the eldest in her fifty-fifth year, and the youngest in his fortieth year—all of whom with their husbands and wives and a large number of grandchildren were in excellent health, and sat down to a sumptuous dinner, with the old gentleman at their head, after which he entertained the family with very interesting conversation, relating to the scenes and events of his early life, some of which may be interesting to our readers.

He was nine years old when his father, Wm. Wells, Esq., settled on the farm where Wellsville now stands, in 1797. For two years the family remained in a block house on the Virginia side of the river, located where the Buckle mansion now stands, he and his father crossing the river in a canoe in the mornings, the father working the fields during the day, while he, with gun in hand, kept watch for stealthy Indians, and returning to the block house at night. He saw the first steamboat that ever passed down the Ohio river, in 1811. He was then carrying pig metal that was manufactured by Gideon Hughes, near New Lisbon, to Pittsburgh in keels, from his father's landing. When near Pittsburgh he heard the firing of cannon, and thinking it was in celebration of the departure of the first steamboat, the "Buffalo," he neared the shore, and it was well he did so, for in a short time she passed, and her waves came well nigh sinking his heavily laden keel boat. He was well acquainted with her Captain, Aaron Hart, who has the honor of being the first steamboat captain on the Ohio river.

Suspicious Characters Arrested.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will recall a report that appeared in these columns about two months ago, concerning a woman attempting to kill Thomas Mann, by shooting at him. This morning, about one o'clock, officer McGinty saw John and Ella Donley loitering in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue House, near Mann's place of business. The officer saw a revolver glistening in the woman's hand, and concluded to arrest the twain as suspicious characters. When searched, a six-shooter, already cocked, was found in the woman's pocket. It is suspected that she was lying in wait for Mann, as suspicions were entertained that she did the shooting above spoken of. Mann is reported as having left the city through fear of the woman.

Pardoned by the President.

United States Marshal Hall yesterday received from President Grant the pardons of John B. Wright and ——— Bell, convicted of passing counterfeit money in 1867, and who had been sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary. They were released yesterday morning, having served out six years from the making of merchant bars.

University Exhibition.

The pupils of the German Department of the Western University, gave an exhibition last evening at the hall of the institution. The attendance of parents and friends was very large, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased with the performances. The well-known Frohsinn Singing Society lent their presence and valuable aid toward making the affair pleasing and successful.

STATE NEWS.

James, a little son of Mr. Donney, of Chambersville, Indiana county, was killed on Christmas morning by the falling of a sled upon him. The sled had been standing against the shop and fell, one of the heavy runners striking on the back of his neck, killing him instantly.

The young son of Edward Holmgreen, who threw Charles Nilsson, also a Swede, from the St. John's Hotel in Titusville, Nilsson, dying from the effects of the fall on the sidewalk, was discharged by the grand jury, at Meadville.

At Norristown, on Wednesday, Mr. W. Shaffer was found lying upon his face in front of a blacksmith's shop. Though found he was still alive, but soon afterwards died. It is supposed that he was kicked by a horse which he was unhitching but there being no marks of violence on the body, the coroner's jury reserved its verdict.

A Wrightsville, York county, fisherman sews catfish heads on mullet's bodies and thus manages to get rid of his inferior article.

Norristown is making an effort to purchase its gas and water works of the private corporation now owning them.

Defalcations in the gas office, Seventh above Chestnut, Philadelphia, have been discovered, and four clerks are reported to be the defalcators.

Canal navigation at Harrisburg has not yet closed.

York is lucky in having stored away considerable ice last week.

A Norristown man has a new gas machine which makes gas at a less cost than $1 per thousand feet.

A Philadelphia correspondent says: "J. V. Williamson, a retired dry goods merchant of this city, gave to the Mercantile Library Association, as a Christmas gift, a tract of coal and timber land in the northern portion of the State, forty thousand dollars, to be kept as an investment, and the income devoted to the purchase of books."

Many counterfeit one dollar bills are in circulation in Luzerne county.

Schuylkill county had to pay over $13,000 for jurors last year.

A fair but frail female of Altoona, jealous of a similar member of her sex, took a big dose of laudanum for the purpose of ending her troubles; but a physician and a stomach-pump frustrated her well-laid plan, and she still lives.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver a lecture in Reading on the evening of the 20th inst.

There are eight brothers, by the name of Lengle, raised near Manada Furnace, Dauphin county, and now residing in that and Lebanon counties, whose aggregage length is fifty-one feet, being an average of six feet, four and a half inches. Adam, who measures the average height, lives near Lebanon borough. One brother is nearly a "seven-footer."

Out of one hundred jurors drawn for the last term of the Mayor's Court in Scranton but twenty-one were capable of writing their names.

Twelve tons of poultry were shipped from Quakertown during Christmas week.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church on East Tenth street, Erie, will be dedicated on the 25th inst., the Rev. Dr. Ives officiating.

It is stated that Granges of Patrons of Husbandry are being organized at the rate of one a day, in this State.

The clarence coach, in which Josie Mansfield took her airings in Central Park, New York, in her palmy days, is now doing duty in a Lancaster livery stable.

Mrs. William Hill, an aged widow of Kittanning, was so seriously burned on the 2d inst., by her clothes taking fire at the grate, that her life is despaired of. She would have been burned to death, but for the assistance rendered by her son.

The *Armstrong Republican*, published at Kittanning by A. G. Henry, Esq., appears this week in a beautiful new dress, and looks as neat as a new pin. The *Republican* is a good local newspaper, and a sturdy advocate of Republicanism.

Mrs. Samuel Ware, of Danville, died suddenly on Monday, of apoplexy. She was seventy-three years old.

Reading's latest ornithological curiosity is a white dove seventeen years old. The bird is perfectly well, and shows no sign of old age.

The amount of oil which arrived at Harrisburg, from the western and northwestern counties over the Pennsylvania Railroad and was shipped to Communipaw, near New York, *via* the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the month of December, 1873, was as follows: 1,900 cars, averaging seventy-five barrels to the car or tank, would foot up 142,500 barrels. Allowing forty gallons to the barrel, would yield an aggregate of about 5,800,000 gallons for the month.

Wickliffe Cole, of West Springfield, Erie county, aged ninety years, had a paralytic stroke on the 21st of December, lying in a comatose state for twelve hours after. On being restored to consciousness, through the efforts of Dr. A. Kisap, it was found that one side of his body was completely paralyzed, and that he had lost all power of his throat, being unable to speak a word or swallow the least particle. His brain seemed as active as ever, and he knew and recognized all around his bed. Spite of every effort to afford relief, he lay in this condition, without food, for fourteen days, literally dying by inches of starvation. He was conscious up to the day before his death.

The scholars of the Union schools at Conneautville have formed an amateur dramatic association.

Abbreviations sometimes cause misunderstanding. One caused a pretty little girl to make a mistake. She read about a letter carrier having been presented with seventy-five dolls, and said she didn't understand why a great man wanted so many dolls; she wished she had two or three of them; and why didn't they give him money instead.

THEY make diamonds in Paris, now, with a very near approach to reality. First, it is necessary to dissolve charcoal. Then follow processes requiring crystalization—a mingling of pure water, a little carbonate of sulphur and certain proportions of liquefied phosphorus. Still, all this may not yield a thoroughly deceptive diamond. Another composition is made of powdered silex, very pure potash, minium, calcined borax, and a form of arsenic, varied occasionally by a mixture of *strass*—a mixture for which an equivalent is *paste*, and which represents transparent pebbles burnt to powder, white lead and other similar materials. Sometimes rock crystal is used, with borax acid from Italy, and nitrate of potash. Of these materials is composed the false diamond, which figures so alluringly in the shop windows of the Palais Royal.

THE VERY LATEST.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1874.

SENATE.

A memorial and petition were presented asking for amendments to the bankrupt law.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the relief of aged or infirm pre-emption settlers on the public lands. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill for the protection of society in Utah. Also a bill to aid in the execution of the laws of that territory. Referred.

The House bill making an appropriation of $20,000 for the legislative expenses of Colorado was passed.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition asking that the coasting act be amended so as not to affect canal boats. Referred.

On motion of Mr. MORTON on the Senate bill authorizing National banks which have decided to reduce their capital stock to withdraw a proportion of bonds upon returning their own circulating notes or depositing lawful money in the proportion provided by law, was taken up, together with the amendment of the Finance Committee, which provides that whenever such reduction shall be authorized, any notes of such bank thereafter coming into the Treasury of the United States, shall be cancelled until the amount so cancelled, together with such as shall be redeemed, shall equal the amount of the reduction authorized.

In the discussion of the bill Mr. Boutwell said that the opinion so generally manifested that the government of the United States, is existing with a vast amount of its paper in circulation which had been dishonored, was entirely erroneous. There was no obligation to pay the notes at any particular time. They were redeemable at the pleasure of the government, and such was the spirit of the law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he was surprised at the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Boutwell) undertaking to defend the rights of the government to postpone the day of paying its obligations. Without pretending to understand the precise letter of the law, he knew, as a matter of fact, that any individual undertook to give out such paper, the courts would compel him to pay it. He believed that the intention of the law was, that the government should pay these notes as early as possible.

Mr. HOWE said if he were a judge he would not give judgment against the government on one of these notes; but he did not follow that, because the law was defectively framed, Congress was relieved from providing for the payment of the notes.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had not yet to learn how the public credit was improved, or the character of the country benefited by the statement that we are living in financial dishonor. The nation could not be charged with dishonor when it had stipulated beforehand that it would do—that it would redeem these obligations in coin. While this process was going on, government was under no obligations to bring it to a result at any particular time. He did not believe the nation was living in dishonor.

Mr. HOWE said the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) had made the admission that for five or six years this government had been acting in the direction of making its deferred promises equal in value to gold. He (Howe) did not see where the government had taken any step to that end. Business had, but the government had not.

The CHAIR said the morning hour having expired, the Senate would resume consideration of the so-called salary bill.

Mr. LEWIS moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to—yeas 33, nays 29.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said he thought it unfortunate for the public interests that the action of the Senate last evening had adopted the amendment of Mr. Hamilton (Texas), which he (Sargent) could not move a reconsideration of the amendment, not having voted for it, but he hoped some Senator who did vote for it would move to reconsider.

Mr. WRIGHT said that the Senator from California (Sargent), had intimated that by voting for the amendment he had sought out the President as the only one in the Executive Department receiving salary. The salaries of the Assistant Secretary, and others, were increased by the bill, as well as that of the President, for the repeal did not affect them.

The amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, offered last evening, fixing the reduction of salaries should take effect from March 4, 1873, and that the accounting officers of the treasury shall compute the same accordingly, and make rateable monthly reductions from said salaries, at the rate necessary to effect this provision within nine months next hereafter, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 29.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to amend so that the salary of the President, after March 4, 1873, should be $25,000 per annum. Lost.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to recommit the bill and pending amendments to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, with instructions to report a bill providing for a general reduction of all salaries of government officers, both civil and mil ary, as far as it could be done, and that salaries be organized according to the nature of services rendered.

Mr. CLAYTON'S motion was lost—nays 41, yeas 19.

The question then being on concurring in the Senate substitute for the House bill, Mr. Hamilton, pending a vote, moved to amend the House bill by striking out the salary of Senators, Members and Delegates at $5,500 per annum, instead of $6,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the amendment by